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Marginal Column
BY EH'EV LAQUEUR

THE Petrov case in Australia has attracted wide attention as a story in the cloak and dagger tradition which leads from Joshua in the Bible to Philipp Oppenheim and Eric Ambler, with the difference that this was fact, not fiction. Politically, of course, the whole affair was unimportant: such things have happened before, and not only to the Russians. From the Soviet point of view, Australia was not a vital centre and a similar breakdown elsewhere probably would have been more damaging. Irritating from their point of view is the precedent set: there may be dozens of Petrovs contemplating the same step, but never daring to take it. The very fact that someone did take it, and got away with it, has an undesirable effect: it can provoke dangerous ideas among Mr Petrov's colleagues. Hence Moscow's sour reaction and the recall of diplomatic missions.

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POLITICALLY, the case of M.V.D. Captain Khokhlov has attracted more interest and it has provided, perhaps not unnaturally, the main topic of comment throughout the world over the weekend, overshadowing even the latest preparations for Geneva. Captain Khokhlov had been a M.V.D. official for about 12 years and, according to his statement, gladly did his job as long as he was convinced that he was defending his country. Of late, he had realized, however, that his original assumption was no longer true, and that he was supposed to act simply as a murderer. At that stage, he refused to carry out orders and went to the man he was instructed to kill, warning him. Captain Khokhlov asked that world public opinion intervene on behalf of his wife and baby son left behind in Russia and the request was contained in the American note delivered to the Russian authorities on Saturday. In view of the fact that some political regimes now adhere to the principle of "sippenhaft," of legal responsibility of the kin, this would appear to be a pathetically futile request. Captain Khokhlov also reported that he was given his assignment by Alexander Panyushkin, former Soviet ambassador to the U.S. who has apparently become the successor of Ryumin, of the "Moscow physicians trial" fame, as head of the special operations branch of the M.V.D.

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THE attitude of Communism towards individual terror is negative, at least in theory. In fact, the names of the victims of the exceptions to the rule, from Trotsky downwards are fairly numerous. But it can be argued that outside the Iron Curtain these were exceptions after all. Of late, there has been a disquieting increase in acts of individual violence, and if most of these attempts have been directed hitherto mainly against Russian emigrés and Germans, there is but little guarantee that such "restraint" always will be maintained, especially if there is retaliation, which in the present international situation is perhaps not altogether improbable. Is this then the shape of things to come, cold warfare à la Borgia? One would strongly hope not, but one has become accustomed to even more fantastic developments.

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IF the political implications of these events are disquieting, the moral conclusions are no less so. There is a division of labour in today's world: some people have been given the assignment to write about "peaceful coexistence" and the possibility of "solving peacefully all outstanding dispute", while others have to make their contribution to the cause of mankind with potassium cyanide and dum-dum bullets. But the degeneration of a great idea from the original high and sincere wish to create a new and better world (in which the free development of each was to be the condition for the free development of all) to the present depths, remains a sad story. It tends to end all arguments: there is little sense in scoring debating points against potassium cyanide. Morally, it seems that some of the more progressive citizens of the world have already proceeded to a new ice age and they may compel the rest to follow physically, what with the recent great achievements of science.

Jerusalem, April 25.

Soviet Insists on Big Power Status for China at Geneva

Russia Closes Embassy in Australia

MOSCOW, Saturday. — The Soviet Union yesterday broke off diplomatic relations with Australia in protest against granting asylum to the Third Secretary of its Embassy in Canberra, Mr. Vladimir Petrov, and the "kidnapping" of Mrs. Petrova. It was the first time since before World War II that Russia has cut diplomatic ties with a major state.

The action was disclosed in a note handed by the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, to the Australian Charge d'Affaires. Britain will handle Australia's affairs here.

The note said in part:

"The provocative noise raised by the Australian government around the criminal Petrov, the kidnapping by the Australian authorities of the woman official of the Soviet Embassy in Australia, Petrova, the attack on Soviet diplomats and Soviet diplomatic couriers as well as the search of diplomatic couriers by the Australian police in the course of which physical measures were taken, represent a most gross violation of universally-accepted norms of international law and are not permissible in normal diplomatic relations between states."

Demand Petrovs' Return

The note demanded anew that Mr. Petrov and his wife be returned and that "individuals guilty of perpetrating the acts of violence ... should be severely punished."

(Mr. Petrov, the Australian government said, appealed for asylum and handed over hundreds of documents unveiling Soviet spy operations there. Later, his wife, a code clerk at the Embassy, joined him after Australian authorities freed her from Soviet couriers escorting her back to Moscow. The Soviet Embassy at first said that Mr. Petrov had been kidnapped and later a note from Moscow accused him of embezzling Embassy funds, and demanded his return.)

Russia has asked the Australian Embassy staff to leave

(Continued on P. 2, Col. 5)

NATO Nations Refuse E.German Recognition

PARIS, Saturday. — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council said in a communique issued here today that there was no evidence of any change in Soviet policy, and that the military strength of the Soviet Union and her Allies continued to increase.

It also voted that all NATO members withhold recognition from the East German government, and expressed admiration for the French forces in Indo-China.

At the end of its unprecedented one-day session the 14-nation Council reiterated the resolve of the member states to maintain and develop the alliance not only as a firm basis for collective security, but also as an enduring association for common action and cooperation in every field.

The Council welcomed the ratification of the European Defence Community Treaty by a number of signatories and the statements by Britain and the U.S. associating themselves with E.D.C. *(UP, Reuter)*

Nehru Suggests Five Point Peace Plan

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuter). — Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, today put forward a five-point plan for peace in Indo-China for the attention of nations attending the Geneva talks on the Far East.

He urged the delegates to the conference which opens on Monday to create a climate of peace at Geneva in place of the present "atmosphere of threats".

Mr. Nehru told the Lower House of Parliament that the Indo-China war could not end without an immediate and unequivocal statement by France terminating her sovereignty and granting full independence to the country.

The Premier said India seeks no special role in Asia but only the adherence of herself and her neighbours to an area of peace and to a policy of non-alignment with and non-commitment to world tensions and wars.

"Is it not the time for all of us, particularly those at the helm of world affairs on one side or the other ... in the words of his Holiness the Pope which I feel cannot be improved upon ... "to perceive that peace cannot consist in an exasperating and costly relationship of mutual terror?"

Quotes Pope

Mr. Nehru said India put forward her five-point plan with the earnest desire that it will engage the attention of countries participating at Geneva. He proposed:

- **Establishment of a climate of peace before the Geneva talks.**
- **An immediate call for a cease-fire in Indo-China.**
- **Immediate termination of French sovereignty in Indo-China.**
- **Direct negotiation between the forces fighting the war.**
- **Non-intervention by other powers and immediate cessation of all types of military aid.**

He also called attention to the proposal that a South-East Asia alliance be formed, including the U.S., Australia, New Zealand and some South-East Asian countries.

"This has been preceded by a statement which came near to assuming the protection of or declaring a kind of Monroe Doctrine unilaterally over the countries of Southeast Asia," he said.

"There are thus indications of impending direct intervention in Indo-China and internationalization of its war and its extension and intensification ..." *(Reuter, UP)*

Fight on Procedure Threatens Opening

GENEVA, Saturday. — The Soviet Union tonight renewed her claim that Communist China take part in the Geneva Far Eastern peace conference as one of the Big Powers despite the West's repeated opposition.

In a formal statement issued shortly after he arrived here to attend the conference scheduled to open on Monday afternoon, Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov listed China as one of the Great Powers at the parley. His statement indicated that a major storm over procedure and seating may boil up when the meeting opens.

(In Moscow, Russia replied to Western notes restating the conviction that China could not have the same status as the Big Four at Geneva. The contents of the reply were not disclosed; it is now under study in the three Western capitals.)

Stresses Big Five

Mr. Molotov said in his statement, "One can not fail to note the important fact that this is the first time in the course of recent years that the representatives of the Great Powers — France, Great Britain, the U.S., the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union — will take part in an international conference.

"The Soviet delegation to this conference will set itself the objective of contributing by all possible means to the creation by peaceful methods of a united, independent and democratic Korea which corresponds to the interest of consolidation of peace in the Far East and in the world.

"At the same time, the Soviet delegation considers a particularly important task of the Geneva conference to be the re-establishment in the shortest possible time of peace in Indo-China, while ensuring at the same time the freedom and the national rights of the peoples of Indo-China."

Mr. Molotov arrived by plane in the afternoon and was greeted by Mr. Chou En-lai, Chinese Foreign Minister, who landed from Moscow a few hours earlier, and General Nam Il, North Korean Foreign Minister, who arrived yesterday.

Paris Meeting

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, arrived in Geneva tonight after a final meeting with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in Paris. Mr. Eden flew to London to confer with Prime Minister Churchill, and will fly to Geneva tomorrow.

Mr. Dulles said on arrival that he hoped the Communist states had come to Geneva "prepared to purge themselves of their aggression."

The Big Three Foreign Ministers in Paris today agreed on the attitude they would adopt with regard to questions of procedure, but were leaving further decisions to a discussion with the Russians. It was agreed that any final decision on how the conference was to be conducted could not be reached without an agreement with the Soviets.

Neutral Chairman

The American delegation is believed to have explored the possibility of seeking a neutral, probably Swiss, permanent chairman of the conference rather than allow the chair to be occupied by either the Chinese or North Korean delegates.

M. Bidault received cabinet approval for his Geneva plans as being "in conformity with the declarations by the Prime Minister and approved by parliament." The Gaullists, who oppose a number of M. Bidault's policies, did not stir up a storm at the cabinet meeting after it was agreed that one of their members — M. Marc Jacquet, Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China — would be on the French delegation. *(UP, Reuter)*

US LOAN TO POOL

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — The U.S. today announced a $100m loan to the six-nation European Coal and Steel Pool to modernise and develop natural resources.

Peking Claims

BOTH DIEN BIEN PHU AIRSTRIPS TAKEN

HANOI, Saturday. — Vietminh troops tightened their death grip on Dien Bien Phu tonight, while Peking Radio claimed that the rebels now controlled both airfields of the besieged stronghold.

The radius of the defence perimeter was reported to have shrunk to 500 metres, and observers believed that one more determined assault might carry the rebels into the midst of the weary defenders.

The French High Command announced that Vietminh pressure was building up strongly from the north and north-west, and the situation was described as "extremely grave".

A spokesman said the fighting had become so critical and close that the rebels had ceased to use their artillery and were employing short range mortars to cover every part of the fortress. He added that a French column was approaching Dien Bien Phu from the west, but it was 50 kilometres away and not strong enough to turn the tide.

This morning a French counter-attack was beaten back with heavy losses from crushing rebel artillery fire. Newly arrived U.S.-built Corsair fighters went into action to support the counter-attack but were unable to intervene owing to an unexplained "coordination failure."

The rebels were now reported to be using infiltration tactics instead of their earlier "human sea attacks." Sending in small groups among the defenders they were also preventing the French from using their full firing power for fear of hitting their own men.

Meanwhile, the first U.S. Globemasters carrying more than 800 French parachutists to Indo-China arrived at Saigon today. All the paratroopers were expected to be thrown into the Dien Bien Phu battle immediately.

While the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, discussed the Indo-Chinese situation with the French Premier, M. Laniel, today, French officials were reported to have come to the conclusion that they did not have the means to carry on the war successfully, hence direct intervention by the U.S. and perhaps other allies must be considered in the near future, unless there was an armistice.

They claimed that if the Communists at Geneva should offer terms that would permit a quick cease-fire, it would be very difficult for France to refuse, if Dien Bien Phu were lost.

At New Orleans, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Joseph Martin, said the Republican administration had no intention of sending American troops into Indo-China. He said he believed an Asian pact could be worked out which would materially aid world peace without entailing American intervention in another war. *(UP, Reuter)*

Claim 25,000 Germans Killed in Indo-China

LANDAU, Germany, Saturday (UP). — The German Protestant "Evangelical Aid Society" said yesterday that 25,000 Germans have been killed fighting with the French Foreign Legion in Indo-China.

Its report said 12,000 Germans joined the Legion annually up to last year. It added that Germans returning from Indo-China claim 80% of the Legionnaires there are Germans.

Arabs Change Stand On Brazil's Compromise Move

Aranne Refutes Byroade on Israel

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Reviewing Israel-U.S. relations at a Mapai-sponsored meeting here last night, Mr. Zalman Aranne, Minister without Portfolio, said that the situation at present was similar to that between Britain and the Jews of Palestine before the issue of the White Paper in 1938. There is an impression, he said, that the U.S. would like to force Israel to make concessions to the Arabs in order to achieve peace here.

Zalman Aranne

The recent speech by Mr. Henry Byroade, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, was "serious," he declared, and had been made upon direct orders of the State Department. Demands were being made upon Israel not to react to border attacks, Mr. Aranne said.

During the next two years, the Minister forecast, we would find ourselves engaged in a political campaign similar to and as difficult as that in 1947 which preceded the U.N. partition decision.

Mr. Aranne postulated five axioms:

1. The Jewish people is a unity, and efforts by the State Department to cause a breach between Israel and Jews abroad would not succeed. Mr. Ernest Bevin, the late British Foreign Minister, had also sought to differentiate between the Yishuv and world Jewry and had not succeeded. Even in the U.S.S.R., after a generation and a half, Mr. Aranne noted, the Soviet authorities had not managed to eradicate the feeling of the Jews. (He suggested that the Soviet Union allow Jews to emigrate. It would then be seen how many Russian Jews wished to come to Israel).
2. Israel will not give up its contacts with Jews abroad.
3. Israel will not agree to become a Jewish ghetto in a hostile Arab world. It must strengthen itself by immigration.
4. Israel will not give up territory or abandon Jerusalem as its capital, and will not take back Arab refugees.
5. The arming of the Arabs by the Western Powers will be opposed strongly by Israel, while this country will continue to defend itself against Arab attacks.

Plans for Ma'barot

Turning to economic affairs, Mr. Aranne said that the Ministries of Labour and of Finance were preparing plans for liquidation of the *ma'barot*. Of the 17,000 families at present living in *ma'barot*, 5,000 would be provided with permanent accommodation within the next year, and the remaining 12,000 within two years.

He hoped that the Yarkon pipeline to the Negev would be completed by the end of the year, when another 80 million cubic metres of water per year would be added to the present 40 million now streaming to the Negev.

In a review of economic progress during the past six years, the Minister noted that the area of land under cultivation had increased from the 800,000 dunams when the State was established to 3.5 million today, and the irrigated area from 250,000 dunams to 650,000 dunams. Of the country's farmers, 53% were new immigrants, he said. The tendency of farmers to leave the villages for the towns had now ceased.

During 1953, Mr. Aranne said, exports had doubled, and it was hoped to double them again during 1954.

Egypt Soldier Killed Covering Reapers

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — An Egyptian soldier was killed near Kissufim early this morning, while covering a party of reapers who had crossed into Israel territory from the Gaza Strip, the Army spokesman announced today. The body was later transferred to Egypt by U.N. observers, who investigated the case.

An Israel patrol which discovered the small group of reapers shortly before 6 o'clock this morning ordered them to leave. The patrol was fired on by Egyptian soldiers behind the demarcation line. When one of the soldiers crossed over, he was shot.

Fire was exchanged for over two hours northeast of Beit Govrin when an Israel patrol came under rifle, machine gun and two-inch mortar fire last night. There were no casualties.

Dawalibi in Cairo To Discuss Israel

CAIRO, Saturday. — The Syrian Minister of Defence, Maroof Dawalibi, arrived in Cairo today at the invitation of the Egyptian Premier, Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser. It is understood that Israel-Arab tension would be the main item of their discussions. The Arab League Council is expected to be convened immediately after the current Security Council debate to discuss the situation.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, General Hussein Sirry Amer, visited Gaza over the weekend. He was told by the mayor that the inhabitants of the area had only one wish, and that was to be recruited to fight against Israel.

Another report from Cairo says the Egyptian Government has decided to establish a special department to encourage emigration from the country. The Minister of Social Welfare, Major Kamal ed-Din Hussein, said that over-population and unemployment had forced the government to take this step.

In the Old City "Falastin" today, Farid Anabtawi, a well-known supporter of the ex-Mufti, called on the Arabs to send suicide squads into Israel.

(Reuter, NEABS)

West Threatens Aid Halt, Report Says

Representatives of the Arab states meeting in Beirut last night decided to ask the Lebanon to agree to the resolution put forth by Brazil in the U.N. Security Council on Israel-Jordan tension, on condition that the Nahalin incident was discussed first. Heretofore, the Lebanese delegate, Dr. Charles Malik, has opposed the resolution which attempts to break the procedural deadlock that has developed over the "Palestine problem."

Reporting this, the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station said last night that Dr. Malik had cabled his government that the Western Powers were threatening to stop all economic and financial aid to the Arab states and to withhold aid in case of an Israel attack in the event of an Arab boycott of the Council's discussions.

Following the meeting of Arab representatives, Dr. Malik was instructed to vote for the Brazilian resolution.

TO MEET TUESDAY

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.N. Security Council has adjourned until Tuesday its debate on the Israel-Arab tension, after another fruitless discussion was held on Thursday on the procedure to be followed in tackling the issue.

The Brazilian delegate, Mr. Hugo Gouthier, formally presented his compromise proposal calling for a general debate on the whole matter without any commitment at this stage to the joint or separate character of any resolution.

The delegates of New Zealand, Denmark, Colombia and the United Kingdom supported the Brazilian proposal, while Dr. Charles Malik of the Lebanon doggedly continued his filibuster, which has now been holding up the debate for more than a week.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, again fell in with the Lebanese line. He maintained that there was no call for a joint examination of the Israel and Jordan complaints together with the general "Palestine question."

The British delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, denied that the Western Powers intended to ask the Council to embark on a discussion which might be regarded as an attempt to work out a final solution of the whole problem. Unfortunately this seemed a long way off, and a much greater degree of confidence than at present existed would have to be established among the parties.

The meeting was then adjourned until Tuesday.

KAGANOVITCH SEES COMMUNIST VICTORY

MOSCOW, Saturday (UP). — Deputy Premier Lazar Kaganovich told the Supreme Soviet today that the Communist world has all the advantages in the East-West struggle and Communism will emerge victorious.

"All the advantages are on our side," Mr. Kaganovich told the morning session of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet.

He said the policy of the Soviet Government is to do everything in order to increase the well-being of its people and achieve Communism.

The Deputy Premier said the Soviet Union, China and other countries must still reckon with "capitalist encirclement." He said the countries led by the U.S. are unable to sleep peacefully in the face of the constantly growing economies of the democratic (Communist) countries, and for that reason they are building up their armaments and threatening the Soviet Union and China.

Mr. Kaganovich said Soviet agriculture was not in a state of anarchy and that all is proceeding according to plan. He said the current five-year plan, originally scheduled to end in 1965, will be completed in 1954.

3,600 Mau Mau Seized in Sweep

NAIROBI, Saturday (Reuter). — In a sweep beginning before dawn 8,000 British and African troops, police and home guards had rounded up 3,679 Mau Mau suspects in Nairobi's African quarters.

The biggest round-up of the Kenya emergency, named "Operation Anvil," was aimed at ridding the city of Mau Mau thugs and pickpockets and undercover political leaders.

U.S. General Urges Arms to Iraq; Egyptian Munitions Said Obsolete

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA). — A U.S. military survey mission headed by Brigadier-General Harry Myers has returned to Washington from the Near East with recommendations urging the arming of Iraq. This was learned from government sources although the report and recommendations will be treated confidentially by the Secretaries of Defence and State on whose behalf the trip was made.

The survey mission visited Baghdad where they consulted with Iraqi authorities with a view to the extension of free American military aid under the Mutual Security Programme. This was the same mission which was sent to Pakistan following President Eisenhower's announcement that Pakistan was eligible for free munitions.

The presence of the group in Karachi was publicly announced, but after it left Karachi its movements were obscured for about two weeks. General Myers was under orders to advance the new policy of seeking to strengthen individual Near Eastern states which desire arms aid without regard to whether they maintain peaceful relations with Israel. The new policy was implemented because of the failure of the plan which envisaged a Near Eastern Defence Command.

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA). — A special sub-committee of the House Armed Services Committee has quietly visited Egypt and Lebanon, and will make recommendations to Congress especially concerning the need for new equipment by Egyptian ground forces. The sub-committee's chairman, Representative Leroy Johnson, a California Republican, said that while "Egyptian ground forces must be ranked high in morale" they lack equipment. He noted the need for new weapons, stating the Egyptian forces are equipped "with old and obsolescent material mostly of British origin."

The sub-committee also described its visit to the Egyptian munitions factory which it said has just installed "French manufactured precision-type munitions machines of outstanding quality in modern new buildings."

Satisfaction was expressed with this factory which manufactures small arms ammunition. It was noted that Egyptian forces have now employed a modified version of the U.S. Army school system for training officers, non-commissioned officers and technicians.

In Beirut, the sub-committee was briefed on the Israel situation by U.S. Military Attachés and American Embassy officials. The sub-committee reported that it was much impressed by the American University of Beirut (a centre of anti-Israel propaganda).

Lebanon Observes May 1

The Lebanese Government has decided to recognise May 1 as a national holiday. It is the first Arab government to do so.

The three-day conference of Spanish Diplomats in the Middle East was concluded in Beirut yesterday. The main topics of the discussions were the Jerusalem question and Communist influence in the Arab world.

Meanwhile, a seven-day conference of the Society of American Friends of the Middle East was opened in the Lebanese capital last night. Diplomatic representatives of the Western Powers and the Arab states, as well as leading Christian and Moslem clergymen, attended the opening session. This conference, too, will deal with the spread of Communism in the Arab world, as well as the promotion of Christian-Moslem understanding. *(NEABS)*

UK Mid-East C-in-C Visiting Amman

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Middle East Land Forces, General Sir Gerald Keithley, who arrived in Amman yesterday, has had talks with King Hussein and the Jordan Premier, Fawzi el Mulki, NEABS reported yesterday.

Today, General Keithley is touring the Old City and the Israel-Jordan armistice lines. The General is staying in Jordan until Tuesday night.

No Truth In Tass Claim

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). The Soviet newspapers publish in their columns of international news today a report that the Israel Government has agreed to give Britain a military base, Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, said.

(In Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that there was not an iota of truth in the Tass report.)

WHENEVER VIRGINIA THEN

STRAND Special

SAYS THE DISCRIMINATING SMOKER

INVITATION

Re.— The Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd.

All holders of Ordinary Shares registered in Israel are hereby invited to a meeting which will be held on April 29, 1954, at 4 p.m. in the Commercial and Industrial Club of 17a Rehov Nahmani, Tel Aviv.

SUBJECT OF THE MEETING:

a. Protest against the discriminating conditions offered to holders of locally registered shares for their acquisition by the Israel Government, as contrasted with the terms offered to holders of shares registered in England.

b. Resolutions on steps to be taken against this discrimination.

Association for the Protection of the Rights of Holders of Ordinary Shares (registered in Israel) in The Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd., in foundation.

TOURIST QUIZ 5

Did you know that .....

Producing 70,000 tons of agricultural fertilizer, Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., the largest single industrial enterprise in Israel, now meets the country's total requirements: even allows export!

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi attended the service at the Rehavia Synagogue, Jerusalem, yesterday. Mr. Leon Masovetsky, Minister of the Tifcret Israel Synagogue, Boston (Mass.), officiated, and cantor J. Ben-Zakai recited the memorial prayers. The President read *Maftir*, and Chief Rabbi Herzog delivered the sermon.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi during the Pessah holidays received the Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharett; Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance; the Minister of Police and Mrs. Shitreet; Mr. Beri Locker, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive; Mr. I. Kariv, Mayor of Jerusalem; several members of the Jerusalem Municipality; Mr. J. Golobof, chairman of the United Israel Appeal in Uruguay, and Mrs. Golobof; Mr. W. Silberman, of the United Israel Appeal Executive in Montevideo; Mr. S.Z. Shragai, head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department.

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Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, visited Beersheba on Friday and was received by the Mayor, Mr. David Tuvyahu. She later went to Revivim to spend the last Passover weekend with her daughter.

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Dr. Dov Joseph, the Minister of Development, toured the phosphates area of the Negev, the mineral quarries and Sdom on Thursday.

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Mr. Y. Zerubavel of the Jewish Agency has left for New Zealand and Australia on a mission for the United Jewish Appeal.

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Mr. P.I. Gradenwitz, art critic, has returned from Rome where he attended the World Congress of 20th Century Music.

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Mr. W.H. Robert, the impresario, has left for Athens at the invitation of the Greek Government in connection with plans to bring a Greek folk dance ensemble to Israel.

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Mrs. Mary D. Stocks, friend and biographer of Eleanor Rathbone, arrived in connection with the publication of a history of labour [illegible] in England, has arrived on a visit.

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Mr. Ivan Bukovic Ciro, President of the Central Organization of the Co-operative Societies of Croatia and a member of the Parliamentary Executive Committee, and Dr. Otto Radan, a member of the Executive Council of the same organization and Manager-Director of Messrs. Koonerport, Zagreb, the export company for 2,000 cooperatives, are due to arrive shortly in Israel on a friendly visit. The guests are to study the Israel co-operative system and to compare it with that in Yugoslavia, and to strengthen the commercial and friendly relations between the two countries.

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The Faculty of Architecture of the Technion and the Architects' Section of the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel are sponsoring a public lecture by Eugene Rosenberg, F.R.I.B.A., and F.R.S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A., on the subject of "Post War Architecture in Great Britain" to be held at the Technion on Monday, April 26, at 5.30 p.m.

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Mrs. Lawrence Koenigsberg of Washington, Treasurer of B'nai B'rith Women Supreme Council of America, will be the guest speaker at the Jerusalem B'nai B'rith Luncheon Club tomorrow at 1.15 p.m., at the Israel Touring Club. B'nai B'rith visitors from abroad are also cordially invited.

HOLLAND GRANTS PERMIT TO SELL BONDS

ROTTERDAM, Saturday (Reuter). — The Netherlands National Bank has given permission to the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel to sell a limited number of Israel Development Bonds in Holland, the local press reports.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Brochstein, near Eben Gvirol, 3374.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 64420. Nesah Israel, 11 Nesah Israel, 26545. Merkaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22522. Hayarkon, 154 Ibn Gabirol, 67405.
JAFFA: Sa'ad, 94 Rehov 1, 80145.
HAIFA: Nordiia, 13 Nordau, 4220. Anglo-American, 39 Herzl, 2805.
KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7280.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. M. Moses, 25 King George, 3790. Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Greenwald, 8.30 Greek Colony.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 28543. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 286 Dizengoff, 24282. Dr. I. Griffel, 3 Ben Yehuda, 62486. JAFFA: Dr. Abulafia, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. H. Landau, 6 Mahanayim, 7423.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Sanpsalita. 2nd week.
EDEN: Julius Caesar. Today at 10.30 a.m.: Prisoner of Zenda.
EDISON: Madame De...
ORGIL: Heligate.
ORION: Slaves of Babylon. 2nd week. 3, 7, 9 p.m.
ORNA: Luxury Girl.
STUDIO: Waterloo Bridge. 5th week. 3, 7, 9 p.m.)
ZION: Anatahan.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tues., April 27, 8.15 p.m.
Song of Norway
Operetta in 3 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG
Tickets: TEL AVIV: Shalita, 47 Allenby, Tel. 5018; Kanal 39 Allenby, Tel. 6966; "Keren" 1 Dizengoff and at the Habimah Box Office.

Tractor Town Serves Farmers in Negev

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

Four Finish huts, gaily painted in blue, green and yellow, beyond the acacias which border the road. The rest is bleak desert. Two green tractors prowl around noisily, doing nothing. Officials of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department proudly refer to the place as the Tractor Town of the Negev.

It is one of the 20 tractor stations which were sponsored by the Jewish Agency to save equipment. When large-scale settlement began, a few years ago, every village was given its share of heavy agricultural equipment according to a schedule first elaborated for older settlements. Practice proved, however, that new farmers knew little about how to use such implements and even less about how to care for them. A year ago the policy was modified and settlements already established were persuaded to keep their tractors and threshing machines in a central depot, under the supervision of technicians. At first, Mr. M. Kahanovitz of the Jewish Agency says, they were reluctant to do so. A year's experience, however, has made them wiser.

110 Villages Served

Fourteen stations, serving 110 villages, are scattered through the centre of the Negev and the south where they are run as common enterprises by the villages themselves. In the north, six stations are still run by the Jewish Agency officials. Some 200 tractors, 50 combines, 30 compressors, and a number of ploughs and other implements are stored in the tractor stations. In the 1952/53 season, 85,000 dunams of corn fields were cultivated by these stations. In 1953/54, the area increased to 150,000.

The idea of concentrating the equipment of a number of villages has been taken up by some older settlements; the Ihud Hakvutzot veHakibbutzim is expected to take over the idea in the Dorot area, where 85,000 dunams are to be served by the station.

Additional Loans Needed

Financially, however, the stations are said to be meeting with difficulties because of lack of turnover capital. The Government grants a IL.4 per dunam loan for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers, but the money does not cover the cost of cultivating. Additional loans will be required to seed summer crops.

Plans have been made to transform the Tractor Town into a Civic Centre for the surrounding settlements. "The central school will be here" — the hand points to higher ground 200 metres away — "and the district administration offices there" — the hand sways towards another hill. Meanwhile a tractor station is serving five to nine villages, houses a repair shop and sheds for the vehicles. The mechanics — and their wives, if they care to come — live here.

The children are the happiest inhabitants of a Negev tractor station. They do not need cinemas, libraries or the bustle of a city main street on an afternoon. Their happiest moments are when they are taken on the big tractor, beside father's seat, to tour the fields. When they grow older, the school will be there — and the fields will be green.

Machine Types Oral Messages

By JOHN DAVY

Research at the Phonetics Department of University College, London, under Dr. D. B. Fry, may lead to the development of a machine which can type out messages spoken into it. Applications of this machine might mean that 300 simultaneous conversations could be sent over a conventional telephone cable where one can be sent now; and an "unbreakable" coding system for military and diplomatic purposes might be developed.

Such a machine would have three main parts: first, an analyzer, which can "recognize" various sounds of speech and convert them into a series of electrical impulses; second, a "store" of "linguistic information" about the phonetic structure of the language to increase the reliability of recognition of particular sounds; and lastly, some form of "output," perhaps in the form of a modified electric typewriter, which can decode the electric impulses into some fairly easily read phonetic version of what has been said.

40 Sounds

The most difficult problem is the design of the recogniser. Phoneticists have divided the English language for working purposes into 40 distinct sounds, called "phonemes"; but a number of these are very similar (for instance; "p," "t," and "k" are all short, sharp and explosive), and it is difficult to build a machine which can distinguish all of them accurately.)

When we listen to speech, however, we do not depend entirely on distinguishing exactly all the sounds we hear; we rely considerably on "guess-work" — that is we know already more or less how our language is built up and what combinations of sounds we can expect.

Dr. Fry and his colleagues are trying to achieve something similar mechanically. They hope to be able to "teach" the machine what to "expect," by feeding in information based on a statistical analysis of the language. This, in effect, would tell it what sound is most likely to follow a particular sound. If it recognizes a particular sound as belonging to the group p/t/k, it can, on the basis of this information, select the one from the group which is most likely to follow the preceding sound.

Thus the supply of linguistic information has the effect of continually assisting the machine to select the right sound from a group of related ones which are otherwise hard to distinguish.

Dr. Fry's research group has now built a machine which can "recognise," 16 different sounds, but not with complete accuracy. The next step is to see how far the accuracy can be increased by feeding in the right linguistic information. If this is a success, work will begin to extend the number of different sounds which can be recognized.

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ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 497 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 39.8, 48.9 & 323 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.30 p.m. Turkish: 11.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.10 Morning Melodies (R). 7.45 Oriental Music (R). 8.30 Music (R). 9.00 Service from the Greek Orthodox Church, Nazareth. 10.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.20 Message to Immigrants. 1.45 Break for Music (R). 8.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Music for Sunday (R). Piano Recital: Arieh Sachs & Israel Gilboa. 5.00 Notes for Scripture Reading. 5.15 Talmud Lesson. 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger: Offenbach Programme. 7.20 Talk. 7.45 What's New in Science. 8.00 "Wells of Work." 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor: Sergiu Celibidache: Symphony No. 7 (Beethoven). 9.50 Organ Music (R). 10.00 Vocal Recital: Ruth Sharon & Ben Sharon. 10.30 Variety. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

440, 229, 216, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (39.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.00 Programme for Yemenites, French: 7.30 p.m. Lisdine: 7.00 p.m. Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.1 M.): 11.15 News. 11.22 Personal Column. 11.30 The Jerusalem Forum.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 Sports. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Rhapsody. 8.00 Entrance Ticket. 8.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (24.80; 34.92; 30.53; 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Echoes from the World.

VOICE OF AMERICA English Broadcasts: (16.9, 19.6, 31.4 M.): 5.00-5.30 p.m. Repeated at 8.00-8.30 p.m. on 25.6 & 31.2 M.

Mr. Anatole Chujoy,
Editor of "Dance News" and author of important works on the Dance, will lecture (in English) on
The American Dance
tomorrow, April 26, 1954 at 8.15 p.m.
at the Tel Aviv Museum.
His lecture is being arranged by the American Fund for Israel Institutions.
ENTRANCE FREE

Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv — *Premiere* — Thursday, May 6, 1954 Saturday, May 8, 1954
of the Broadway "Stars" in Israel
The Greatest Actors of the Jewish Stage
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Pessach'ke Burnstejn
Lilian Lux
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Tickets: M. Wallin, 1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 63663. "Keren," 1 Rehov Allya, Tel. 3971, and on evening of performance at the "Ohel Shem" Box Office.

Religious Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qr.): H.C. 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.E. Adeney. H.C., 7.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. J.G.L. Christie, M.C. M.O.A. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Nils Folke. Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. German Hospice Chapel. Languages: German, Italian, English, French, 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel. Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne). Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel). Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German; 9 a.m., St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.): M.S., 8 a.m. E.S., 5 p.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Hovevei Zion St., first house: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service. 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread. 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S. 7.30 p.m.

Hebrew Evangelisation Society (Musrara 59/13): 7.30 p.m. Service in English, German and Hebrew. Thursday: 7.30 p.m. English, German.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation (Opp. Gan Rehavia). Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m. Friday: E.S. 6 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study 10 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham near Y.M.C.A.): 9.30 a.m., Sabbath School; 10.45 a.m., Preaching & Worship; 4 p.m., Bible class.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 16/4 Moria St., Baka'a: Tuesday: 6.30 p.m.; Saturday: Bible Study, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.P., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Preacher Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 2773.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's) Jaffa M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish. French Hospital 8 a.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant; Episcopal): H.C., 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church, Meir St. 41 (P.O.B. 1808, Rev. Per Faye Hansen) Evang. Luth. Service. 7.30 p.m. Scandinavian & German, Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

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שביט SHAVIT 1898

Friday's Press:

Int'l Parley On Mid-East 'Doomed'

Commenting on the news about a new Pakistan-British project for an international conference on Middle Eastern affairs, "Zmanim" (Progressive) calls this plan doomed from the outset: the experience of many years has shown that only talks between Israel and individual Arab countries could be crowned with partial success, for the simple reason that each neighbouring country has specific problems of its own. If the Arab governments appear en bloc they feel obliged to outdo each other in demonstrations of extremism which are not very conducive to reaching an agreement.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) publishes the text of the decision of the Maki Politburo on Israel-Arab relations which adapts the party line to the new Soviet pro-Arab stand. Hitherto the party had declared itself unconditionally in favour of direct talks, while the new version would require Israel to give in to some of the Arab demands (refugees etc.) as a prerequisite for direct talks. The text also tends to create the impression that Mr. Vyshinsky and the Arab League governments are in favour of direct talks while Israel is not.

May Day Polemics

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) deals in its editorial with "Five Years of the Peace Movement," while "Davar" (Histadrut) continues its polemics with the Mapam paper on the preparations for May Day, accusing the minority of exploiting the occasion which celebrates worker solidarity to stress not their unity but the very opposite. This would be a demonstration of weakness, not of strength.

"Davar" includes an article by Mr. Ben Gurion, entitled "Fewer Parties, Less Partisanship," in which he notes, among other things, that the two-party system is much more conducive to national responsibility. "Al Hamishmar" publishes something by Mr. Y. Tapenkin, its "Ahdut Avoda" leader, for the first time in many months. It is a speech made at the recent Yagur conference of the Kibbutz Hameuhad on the security situation.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) notes that 75 per cent of our youth between the ages of 14 and 18 neither attend school nor receive any other education, nor are they reached by any of the various youth movements. The paper calls for youth clubs and organizations that would care for them, asking for "Friends of Israel Youth" to get together.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) believes that greater efforts must be made to encourage tourism. Carelessness has wrought much damage in the past, and even today such instances as the s.s "Agamemnon" case may give an impression of religious fanaticism and intolerance to foreign observers.

AUSTRALIA

(Continued from Page 1)

the country within two or three days, the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Brian Hill, was told.

Reuter reports from Canberra that the diplomats at the Russian Embassy lowered the flag over the building today as smoke poured from the chimney. Before burning their documents behind locked iron gates the Russians telephoned the Canberra fire brigade and asked for permission to light the fire.

Members of the staff stood by inside the grounds with hoses turned on as the documents burned.

The Commercial Attache at the Embassy, Mr. N.G. Hovalev, said today, "From next week Russia will not buy Australian wool. From January until today Russia has bought 60,000 bales."

This is expected to have a considerable effect on price levels. Prices fell by about 15% when Russian buyers temporarily withdrew some months ago. Russian purchases in Australia, mainly of wool, have been running at £30m. a year.

Mr. Nikolai Generalov, the Ambassador, will not be permitted to take up his secondary post as Minister to New Zealand in Wellington.

Saudi Arabia Plans 500,000 Ton Fleet

RIADH, Saudi Arabia, Saturday (UP). — The Saudi Arabian Prime Minister, Crown Prince Faisal, today announced the granting of a concession to the well-known Greek shipowner, Mr. Aristoteles Onassis, for the establishment of a 500,000-ton commercial fleet, which would make Saudi Arabia nominally the biggest maritime nation between the Mediterranean and the China Sea.

The ships will consist mainly of oil tankers. Mr. Onassis intends to establish a Saudi Arabian Maritime Academy and build a giant dry dock at Jeddah. The Onassis Company will also establish slavage facilities in Saudi Arabian Red Sea ports.

US Scientists Rap Gov't on Oppenheimer

CHICAGO, Saturday (Reuter). — Eleven leading American scientists today criticized the Government for suspending Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who helped develop the atom bomb, and said no nation had ever flourished by "rewarding public service with insults."

In an article in the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," the 11 signatories said they did not see how the treatment Dr. Oppenheimer had received could be justified.

The article continues, "It seems to us to be a breach of faith on the part of the Government to call upon a man to assume such heavy responsibilities in full knowledge of his life history and then, after he had demonstrably done his best and given the most valuable services, to issue the facts which were substantially known all the time to cast aspersions on his integrity."

Dr. Oppenheimer's "brilliant record of national service" had finally relegated the charges to irrelevancy, it said.

His opposition to the development of the hydrogen bomb was based on the nuclear technology of that time before technical advances made construction of such a bomb much simpler than had seemed possible. As to his moral and political objections, "he was entitled to his opinion as a man."

One of the signatories is Dr. Harold Urey, who also worked on nuclear development.

United Appeal's Income Up in Central America

The income of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal in Central America is increasing steadily, Mr. E. Dobkin, of the Keren Hayesod Directorate, said on Thursday in Jerusalem in reviewing the organization's activities in these countries.

Mr. Dobkin also reported on the drives in England and the U.S.

McCarthy: Tapping Phones Illegal

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — At yesterday's hearing of the Senate subcommittee investigating the McCarthy affair, the sub-committee decided unanimously to secure all notes and records of telephone conversations involving all principal figures in the controversy and make them public as evidence if they were relevant to the inquiry.

Senator Joseph McCarthy had earlier denounced as "indecent and illegal" the action of Army Secretary Robert Stevens in monitoring a telephone conversation with him last November.

Before the Senator objected, Mr. Stevens quoted him as saying in the telephone conversation: "Roy (McCarthy counsel, Mr. Roy Cohn) thinks Dave ought to be a general and operate from a penthouse on the top of the Waldorf Astoria." ("Dave" is Mr. David Schine, 26-year-old consultant to McCarthy's Communist-hunting committee.)

Mr. Stevens said Sen. McCarthy thought that a few weekends off for Mr. Schine might be arranged "perhaps for taking care of Schine's girl friends."

An Army employee, Mr. John Lucas, said he started to make transcripts of telephone calls to the Secretary of the Army in 1949 and continued the same procedures under Mr. Stevens.

Sen. McCarthy asked that the sub-committee seize the recordings of all monitored calls made to and from Mr. Stevens' office since the investigation of Communism in military affairs started. But the sub-committee decided unanimously to secure all notes and records of telephone conversations involving all principal figures in the controversy and make them public as evidence if they were relevant to the inquiry.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

FAT. — Dr. Alexandre Herschberg, a well-known French dietician, told a medical congress in Paris yesterday that fatness kills more people than tuberculosis or alcohol.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Lecture:** —
Bernard Cherrick: American Jewry after 300 Years; auspices of Israel-America Friendship League; Beit Hahaluzot, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel Pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1 p.m.
"Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists," Artists' House, 10-1, also tomorrow.
Exhibition of Rembrandt Etchings: Display of old Pessah utensils: Comparative Exhibition of New and Old Art: Exhibit of the month: Hand-painted jug by Picasso. 9-1, 3-6 p.m.
Exhibition of Drawings by Nomi Zuckerman, at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh. 10-1, 3-6 p.m.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Department of Antiquities, Special exhibition chalcolithic objects from Tell Abu-Matar, near Beersheba, Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1, 4-6 p.m.

★ **Library:** —
Lending Library and Reading Room, Centre de Culture Francaise, 8 Rehov Ben Yehuda. Entrance free, 10-1, 4.30-7.30 p.m.

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Film Shows:** —
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
General Exhibition of Israel Artists; paintings and sculptures by 310 artists. The Museum, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Paintings by H. Rotemberg of Boston. Katz Gallery.

★ **Theatre:** —
"Pygmalion," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m.
Habimah, "Macbeth." Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m.

★ **Entertainment:** —
Concert at Nora Cafe, from 5 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:**
Prints by Arthur W. Heintselman (Boston), sculptures and drawings by Johannes G. Wertheim (Holland), also exhibition rare illustrated editions of the "Haggadah" from the collection of Mr. H. Gelmitzki. Municipal Museum of Modern Art — Town Hall — 10-1, 4-8.

★ **Lecture:** —
First of two illustrated lectures (in English) by Johannes G. Wertheim (Holland) on "The Development of Modern Sculpture from Rodin to the Present" — Municipal Museum of Modern Art — Town Hall, 3 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Victoria and Her Hussar," Rama Hall, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Entertainment:** —
Redley's Ice Revue at the Ziratron, 4 and 8.30 p.m.

KFAR SABA

★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Night of Storm," 8 p.m.

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Similar arrangements for Jerusalem.
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Jerusalem English Speaking Group (MAPAI)
PRESENT A TALK AND DISCUSSION ON
"The Problems of the Jerusalem Municipality"
led by **Reuven SHARI, M.K.**
(the talk will be in simple Hebrew followed by discussion in English)
8.30 p.m., Tuesday, April 27, at the Mapai Club, 402 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem.

THE SKAL CLUB OF TEL AVIV
All members are cordially invited to attend a
LUNCHEON-MEETING
which will take place tomorrow, Monday, April 26, 1954 at 1 p.m. at the AMBASSADOR Restaurant, Central Hotel, 3 Rehov Trumpeldor, Tel Aviv.
Mr. Walter Turnowsky, editor of "Shalom," will address this meeting.

Classified

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Kitchen, Bathroom etc., with Central Heating and hot running water — Furnished.
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WARNING!
The Knesset will shortly approve the new Bill imposing penalties on transgressors of the Income Tax Law.
This month serves as Warning Month to all those who have failed to comply with the Law or who are behind in their payments to the Income Tax Department.
If you do not settle your Income Tax debts this month, you cannot plead "no knowledge" under the Law.
Do not linger — go to the nearest Income Tax Office NOW.

PERSIAN WEATHER MAN

Mr. Massoud Rasekh, a meteorologist from Teheran, who has arrived here to study weather-observation methods and research undertaken by the Government Meteorological service, has told *The Jerusalem Post* that his Israel visit comes at the end of a three-month tour sponsored by the U.N., and under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization.

The U.N. sent him to London and Paris — the Israel visit being his own idea.

The Persian Government wants to open a climatology department under the direction of Mr. Rasekh.

LOST IN JERUSALEM

Identity card No. 29116 in the name of Gideon Weigert. Finder kindly requested to return to the offices of The Jerusalem Post or phone 4233-2909, Jerusalem.

FIERDNAND

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	57	11	22	20
Tiberias	57	13	28	26
Haifa Port	71	14	20	19
Natanya	62	10	20	19
Tel Aviv Port	69	12	19	18
Lydda Airport	53	7	24	23
Jerusalem	40	14	24	22
Beersheba	—	—	—	—
Eilat	22	19	33	32

FORECAST: Generally partly cloudy.

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

45,000 CASES of Valencia oranges and 25 tons of bananas are due to be shipped to the U.S.S.R. in the s.s. Nahshon today.

* * *

ONE HUNDRED CARE parcels were distributed by the organization to needy families in Beersheba on Friday.

* * *

THE SANITATION DEPARTMENT of the Jerusalem Municipality announces that it will supply and deliver dustbins to all householders for IL.4.460 each.

* * *

THE PRELIMINARY investigation of Mrs. Tamar Milgram 37, who is accused of murdering her son Dov, aged 6, and of the attempted murder of her daughter Judith, aged 4, on April 1 in her flat in Kiryat Motzkin, is to be held today before the Chief Magistrate, Mrs. M. Starkmann.

* * *

JERUSALEM POLICE have launched a traffic safety programme among the residents of the *ma'barot* and settlements in the Jerusalem Corridor.

* * *

YA'ACOV WEISS, 21, of Jerusalem, who confessed on Friday to sending a threatening letter to Mr. Albert Bonk, head of the Hebrew Evangelisation Society a fortnight ago, was released the same day on IL.250 bail pending trial.

* * *

TRAFFIC IS TO BE DIVERTED from the vicinity of the Tiferet Cinema in Rishon LeZion on Tuesday and for several days following until the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra completes its recordings for the Columbia record company. The cinema was chosen because of its fine acoustics.

* * *

THE MILITARY Symphony Orchestra, with Rav-Seren S. Riklis conducting, will perform the fourth symphonic concert for school pupils at the Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv, at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow.

Anzacs Honoured Today in Ramle

A memorial service honouring the fallen soldiers of Australia and New Zealand is to be held by the Ex-Servicemen's Organisation at 10.30 this morning, ANZAC Day, in the British Cemetery in Ramle.

Sir Francis Evans, the British Ambassador, and representatives of the British and Australian legations in Israel are to be present.

The service is to be conducted by Rabbi Falk, of Sydney, who served as chaplain in the Jewish Brigade.

Thousands Visit Ramat Hanadiv

HAIFA, Saturday. — Since the reinterment of the remains of the late Baron and Baroness Edmond de Rothschild, thousands of persons have visited Ramat Hanadiv, in Zichron Ya'acov.

In answer to enquiries being received daily as to the visiting hours, PICA has announced that the gardens of Ramat Hanadiv are open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The crypt itself is open to the public during the same hours, but on Thursdays only.

Airplane Tickets On Instalment Plan

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The hire-purchase system has spread in the U.S. to air travel with the introduction by Pan-American World Airways of a credit plan to purchase air transportation, it is learned from the Airline's Israel agents. The new system is to take effect next Saturday, May 1.

Under Pan-American's "instalment buying" or "pay later" system, a passenger booking a ticket to anywhere in the world through the Airline or its affiliated carriers will make a down-payment of 10% of the ticket before making the trip and will pay the balance in up to 20 monthly instalments.

Sports Results

Results of yesterday's football games were:

Ephraim Rubinstein Football Cup

Hapoel 2, Nahariya 15; Maccabi Haifa 1, Betar Jerusalem 0; Hapoel Haifa 3, Atlit Sports Club 0; Hakoah Haifa 2, Hapoel Herzlia 0; Maccabi Jaffa 2, Bnei Yehuda Tel Aviv 1; Hapoel Ra'anana 3, Hapoel Rishon LeZion 0; Hapoel Kfar Saba 3, Christian Brothers 1; Hapoel Hadera 3, Hapoel Rehovot 2; Betar Tel Aviv 3, Maccabi She'araim 0; Maccabi Petah Tikva 5, Maccabi Zichron Ya'acov 2; Hapoel Petah Tikva 8, Hapoel Natanya 2; Maccabi Rehovot 1, Hakoah Tel Aviv 1; Hapoel Jerusalem 4, Maccabi Jerusalem 2.

Youth Friendly Games

Maccabi Haifa 1, Hakoah Haifa 1.

In the Israel Tennis Tournament in Tel Aviv yesterday Eliezer Davidson beat Arie Weiss, 11-9; 3-6; 6-2; 6-0. Weiss and Davidson later beat Gavriel Dubitzki and Hanan Goldblatt in the men's doubles, 7-5; 6-3; 6-3.

The final ladies single, mixed double and youth tennis games will be held today.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Imported cheese: 200 gr., no coupon, temp. 14. Flour: 750 gr., Het 6, temp. 14. Semolina: 625 gr., no coupon, temp. 23, Aleph, Bet cards. Cornflour: 500 gr., no coupon, temp. 25, Aleph cards.

Tel Aviv Gets Her 'Covent Garden'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — This town's "Covent Garden" came into being tonight in a blaze of lights and hectic activity as dozens of trucks carrying vegetables rolled into the new spacious wholesale market here. It will serve half the country's population which is centred in Tel Aviv and its surroundings and will receive, as it did tonight immediately after nightfall, vegetables and fruit from as far away as Upper Galilee and Beersheba.

The IL.2m. market, which took three years to build, marks the first overt realization that this, the biggest centre of population in Israel, is likely to grow.

Situated in a Triangle between Rehov Hahashmonaim, Rehov Totzeret Ha'aretz and the Petah Tikva Road, it has 70 stores, including ten basement storage rooms, and second floor offices. Upon arriving, the trucks backed into a wide unloading ramp and 10,000 wooden crates of vegetables slid into piece on gravity rollers, to be neatly stacked for the retailers due at 4.30 a.m.

Special rooms with benches were already prepared onight for the sale tomorrow since vegetables are priced daily by the law of supply and demand.

10 in 1

The biggest part of the market is a 1,200 square metre Tnuva store, which is ten regular stores combined into one. Tnuva controls the largest part of the market. Mr. M. Tvarski is chairman of the market council. This is 48 stores in two and a half long buildings, while the third one is owned by the municipality, which leases the stores to 28 wholesalers.

While the market was at the peak of its business early in the evening, when residents filled cinemas, theatres, cafes and streets to capaity, bakers made their first dough in a week and lighted their ovens to heat them for the 4 a.m. baking.

Tomorrow morning, 80,000 loaves of bread will be sold in shops here for consumption by residents, an identical quantity, according to experts, will be snatched away to feed poultry and pigs. The latter really felt the lack of bread during the holiday.

Long queues formed after nightfall outside the small "pitta" bakeries scattered throughout Jaffa.

French Commemorate Nazi Deportees

PARIS, Saturday (INA).—The French Government has proclaimed April 25 (today) as National Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Nazi Deportation. The Minister of Education, M. Andre Marie, himself a former inmate of Buchenwald, has instructed all school teachers to explain to their pupils the significance of the word "deportation."

GROVE NEAR NEVE ILAN

The unveiling of the plaque of a grove dedicated to the French victims of Nazism, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mayorkis, will take place near Neve Ilan in the Jerusalem Corridor at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Cars will leave the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund at 10.10.

Israel to Participate In UNICEF Benefit

NEW YORK, Saturday (UP).— Dancers, singers and instrumentalists from Israel, India, Pakistan, Japan, Indonesia and the Lebanon are scheduled to participate in a benefit performance next month for the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund projects in Asia.

The evening devoted to the songs and dances of Asia is being sponsored by the International Conference on Asian Problems. There will also be a fashion show of Asian national costumes.

Ear, Nose, Throat Conference Ends

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A two-day conference of ear, nose and throat physicians ended here yesterday. Sixty specialists from all over the country participated in the symposium on "Experience in Endoscopy" (the science of observing the inner parts of the ear) around which the conference centred.

Dr. Diamant, a visiting Swedish ear, nose and throat specialist, delivered a guest lecture.

Kaplan School Teacher Here from Britain

Prof. F. Zweig of England has arrived in Israel to take up an appointment as Associate Professor of Labour Relations at the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences — The Hebrew University.

Born in Cracow, Poland, in 1896, Professor Zweig majored in law and economics at the Universities of Cracow and Vienna. He took the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Cracow, where in 1929 he was appointed Lecturer, and in 1935 Professor of Political Economy. In 1940 he escaped from Poland and settled in Britain. At the University of Manchester he devoted himself to research on problems relating to the working class and labour relations in Britain.

EIGHT MEMBERS of the Workers Union in the Petah Tikva Municipality will face a Histadrut disciplinary court this week for conducting an unauthorized strike 10 days ago demanding higher wages. The workers are likely to strike again this week.

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New York — Mt. Carmel. April 21, 1954.

Holy Fire Brought to Israel Churches

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Fire kindled in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Old City at the climax of yesterday's Holy Fire ceremonial was brought over the lines at Mandelbaum Gate, and carried to Greek Orthodox churches throughout Israel, where the sacred flame will be kept burning till next Easter.

The Old City was packed with pilgrims yesterday; as many as possible jammed into the rotunda of the Holy Sepulchre Church to take part in the crowning ritual of the Eastern Communities' liturgy. After moments of mounting excitement, the Greek Patriarch bore aloft a flaming torch out of the tomb, kindling a multitude of candles held by the exulting worshippers. 'Christ is risen!" they shouted.

Archimandrite Athanasius lit two lanterns from the flame, and took them through the Old City streets to Mandelbaum Gate where Archimandrite Ignatius of St. Simeon's Monastery in Katamon, waited to receive them. The two priests met at 1.45 p.m. in the empty square between Israel and Jordan sentry-posts, kissing each other and the small lanterns.

A group of Greek Orthodox from Jaffa and Jerusalem flocked into no-man's-land to receive their priests' blessing. Archimandrite Athanasius and his black-robed acolyte greeted everyone joyfully, including the Israel police officers, and handed out yellow tapers which had been lit at the Holy Sepulchre.

Archimandrite Ignatius was majestic in gold stole and high black hat. He blessed the faithful present, and drove back to St. Simeon's Monastery with the lamps. Only one Jordan policeman, in spiked helmet, looked on. Other people watched from the dragons'-teeth barring entry to Jordan territory, and waved at friends among the Greek Orthodox.

The holy fire was sent to the churches of St. George in Lydda, Ramle and Jaffa. Acre and Nazareth churches also received the flame, which is symbolic of the ressurection.

Archimandrite Ignatius Polykarp, head of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission, is away in Moscow, and another priest conducted the midnight Easter service in the Russian Church in Jerusalem. The green-domed basilica has been repainted and repaired inside; workmen cleared away their tools on Friday, leaving the Byzantine decorations shining.

The kindling of the Holy Fire at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Old City.

Satirist Shoots Barb at Livneh

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Addressing last night's Vocal Newspaper of the Journalists Association here, Mr. Haim Shorer, editor of "Davar," read an extract from his satirical series on "Hazis Vera'am," a former labourer, who has worked his way up through the Histadrut hierarchy.

Now a senior official in the Ministry of Finance, at present abroad in connection with the Reparations Agreement, the former labourer has built himself a "modest five-room apartment for the purposes of representation and to underline the importance of his position."

The audience took this to be a thinly-disguised attack on Mr. Eliezer Livneh, M.K., who has reportedly been instructed by the Mapai Control Commission to leave his newly-built five-room house in Beit Mazmil, Jerusalem.

The subject of the meeting was "Jewish Folklore." Other speakers included Mr. Ephraim Davidson, on the folklore of the Haggadah; Mr. Shalom Rosenfeld, on humour in the Knesset; Mr. M. Gross-Zimmerman, who presented a satirical sketch on local and foreign events; and Mrs. Devora Rosenblum and Mr. Nahum Melnik, visiting guest artists. Mr. Y. Heftman presided.

'Song of the Sea' At Tel Aviv Shore

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The "Song of the Sea" ceremony which commemorates the crossing of the Red Sea by the Children of Israel, was celebrated at the seashore here last night.

The programme opened with a solemn service at the Great Synagogue. At 9 p.m. singing groups marched to the sea from various synagogues and assembled at the Herbert Samuel Esplanade, where traditional and folk dancing took place.

At 11 p.m. a banquet was held at the Savoy Hotel at which Dr. S. Z. Kahana, Director General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, and Mayor H. Levanon spoke on the significance of the ceremony.

A Ministry spokesman estimated that about 20,000 persons participated at the seashore including members of the B'nei Akiva youth movement, who took part in all phases of the ceremony.

In Jerusalem today, 5,000 persons made the pilgrimage to Mt. Zion on the last day of the Pessah holiday.

Mourning Notices "Kill" Rabbi

Mourning notices lamenting the sudden death of Rabbi Hanoch Havlin, head of the Torat Emet Yeshiva in Jerusalem, were posted on walls and hoardings last week, although Rabbi Havlin was alive and well.

His daughter informed the police, who have opened an investigation and are searching among the students of he Yeshiva for the perpetrators with the macabre sense of humour. The death notices did not bear the name of the printer.

Rabbi Havlin and his students have not seen eye to eye in the past and the Yeshiva head was physically attacked by them in August 1953 and in March 1954. He has also received several threatening letter. *(Ilins.)*

To 'Take Leave'

The economists and statisticians in the civil service, together with other academic Government employees who have not been granted more favourable grading and salaries, decided last week to take a "leave of absence" for three days, beginning tomorrow.

The 150 civil servants will deduct from their leave the three days away from work, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

BANK LEUMI CLERK TO STAND TRIAL

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Uri Shraga, the former Bank Leumi clerk charged with the theft of 35,000 *Tawsi Dollar*, was yesterday remanded for trial to the District Court here.

The accused replied in the negative to Magistrate B. Giladi's inquiry whether he wished to make a statement to the lower court or to give evidence before it. *(Ilins.)*

7-Year-Old Beduin Goes A-Wandering

BEERSHEBA, Saturday. — Seven-year-old Goma Hassan Abu Rashed, of the Sagher Abu Huse'el tribe near Omer, was found sleeping on a heap of straw 12 kilometres away from his home after a three day search by police and Negev Beduin. He was hungry, but otherwise unhurt.

The boy left his father's camp on Thursday morning, riding on a donkey. In the evening, the donkey returned alone. The Beduin notified the police, who organized the search.

Woman Blown Up By Hand Grenade

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Mrs. Kadria Madar, 24, was blown up by a hand grenade and her nine-month-old son, Shalom, was severely injured, at the Emek Hefer *ma'bara* at noon today.

The accident occurred when a group of children found the grenade and toyed with it for some time without mishap. Having tired of the game they hid the explosive in a shack adjacent to a canvas hut where the baby was sleeping.

Mrs. Madar then entered the shack to examine a hen hatching eggs in it and, seeing the grenade, she lifted it and met with her death instantly. Fragments of the grenade penetrated the canvas hut and injured the baby, who was taken to the Bellinson Hospital.

CAR ROLLS, HURTS OWNER

NATANYA, Saturday. — Mr. David Magnes, eldest son of the late Dr. Judah L. Magnes, was severely injured this afternoon when his car rolled onto him. The car was parked on a slope near his home in the north of the town here and it began moving.

It was stopped by the body of its owner who was later taken to Hasharon Hospital in Petah Tikva, where a broken hand and leg, as well as serious internal injuries, were diagnosed.

One Dead in Central Prison Suicide Pact

RAMLE, Saturday. — A prisoner in the Central Prison, Ddvid Silberstein, 20, committed suicide on Thursday afternoon by drinking poison together with his inmate friend, Moshe Zeichner, 28, who remained alive but was taken in a serious condition to Sarafand Hospital.

This was the first suicide in the Central Prison, which was opened a few months ago.

The two prisoners left letters stating that they had decided to end their lives.

A 73-year-old woman, Locka David, burned herself to death in her courtyard in Jaffa yesterday morning after her husband had gone to the market to shop. Police believe that the suicide was committed because of economic hardship.

Toddler Drowned

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Eighteen - month-old Menasha Devora was found drowned in a one-metre deep pool of water in an abandoned orange grove on the Natanya road yesterday afternoon.

The body was found after a two-hour search when the child, who was visiting relatives near the grove, failed to return after playing outside.

REGISTRATION FOR first grade pupils in Haifa begins tomorrow and will last four days. Parents have been asked to register their children at the school closest their home.

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HAIFA: Wed., April 28,—Series 'A' Thurs., April 29—Series 'B'

Herut to Urge More 'Active' Defence Line

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The main endeavour of the Herut Party after its national convention which ended here yesterday morning, will be to impose a more "active" line in Israel defence problems. The realization of this aim, a spokesman of the party said tonight, would be attempted in a strictly legal and parliamentary way.

"We do not delude ourselves into expecting an absolute majority after the next elections, nor are we intent on entering a coalition which would continue the present policy; what we want, however, is to be sufficiently strong to give policy a more desirable twist," the spokesman stated.

The convention decided to ban all money-making activity on behalf of Herut's national labour federation. In practice this would mean the disbanding of the "Amir" company, which had been engaged in commercial activities on the lines of the Histadrut's Hamashbir Hamerkazi.

The Livneh "house controversy" was also mentioned at the convention, as a "hopeful sign" that people were becoming more conscious of public morals.

Moroccan Ex-Sultan Vows to Shun Politics

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — The ex-Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, has solemnly promised from his exile in Madagascar to abstain from all political activities, the French Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The Sultan, who was deposed from his throne last summer and then taken to Madagascar three months ago, made this promise after talks with a special French envoy who had come to Madagascar to settle his future status and the administration of his personal property, the announcement said.

Adm. Carney for Inciting Revolts in Soviet Bloc

CHICAGO, Saturday (Reuter). — The American Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Robert Carney, yesterday suggested it might be good cold war strategy to encourage oppressed people to revolt.

He told the Executive Club here that there are "hundreds of millions" of desperate people today and asked: "Why should we permit the Communists to be the exclusive salesmen of this age-old remedy for oppression?"

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To Seal Gibraltar Border During Queen's Visit

GIBRALTAR, Saturday (Reuter). — An official notice published here today said it was understood that the Spanish frontier would be closed to Spanish nationals during the visit of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to Gibraltar on May 10 and 11.

It added, "but the Spanish authorities have agreed that certain domestic and hotel servants may remain in Gibraltar during this period."

After press references and student demonstrations protesting against the proposed visit, and demanding Gibraltar's return, Spain announced on April 10 that her Consulate in Gibraltar would be closed from May 1 partly to avoid "discourtesy" to the Queen. It would have been impossible for the Spanish Consul to have attended the reception for the Queen or to have raised the Spanish flag over the Consulate during her visit.

E. Germany, Turkey Sign Trade Agreement

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuter).— East Germany and Turkey have concluded a trade agreement providing for a mutual exchange of $52.6m. worth of goods, the East German news agency ADN reported from Ankara yesterday.

Under the agreement signed at Ankara on Thursday Turkey would deliver tobacco, grain, cotton, wool, skins, citrus fruits, wine and carpets in exchange for East German machinery, boilers, machine tools, motors and electrical and optical instruments.

Yoshida Gov't Survives Confidence Vote

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — The Japanese Government today won a majority of 20 in the Lower House on an opposition resolution demanding its resignation over current bribery scandals.

The storm over the bribery allegations flared up anew last Monday with the resignation of the Justice Minister Ken Inukai. He accused the Yoshida Government of ordering him to stop the arrest of two senior members of the ruling Liberal party on bribery charges.

Left- and right-wing Socialists combined to demand the Government should accept responsibility for the scandals and resign.

The House voted 228 to 208 against the resolution.

Belgium's Socialist Cabinet Takes Oath

BRUSSELS, Saturday (Reuter). — King Baudouin yesterday swore-in Belgium's Socialist-Liberal Cabinet at the Royal Palace here.

The Cabinet, led by Mr. Achille van Acker, Belgium's first post-war Socialist Prime Minister, was formed late last night. It contains nine Socialists and seven Liberals.

Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, the new Foreign Minister, left immediately afterwards for the meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers in Paris. He will also head the Belgian delegation to the Geneva Conference.

NEW CAR.—The Fiat company is exhibiting at the Turin International motor show a gas turbine-powered car fitted only with accelerator and brakes. Its maximum speed is claimed to be 250 kms. an hour.

Mr. Bornstein of New York

is kindly requested to get in touch with the Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister, Tel. 62381, Jerusalem.

Next Arms Cut Talks Set for London

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter) — The U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee, which met here yesterday to make a new attempt at agreement on disarmament, decided to hold its next meeting in London on or about May 13.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, again protested that the sub-committee should not be confined to the five powers named on Monday by the parent disarmament commission: Britain, France, the U.S., the USSR and Canada. He repeated his proposal originally made in the Disarmament Commission for the inclusion of People's China, India and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Vyshinsky told reporters that the present composition of the sub-committee was not satisfactory, and added that the Soviet Union "reserves its right to raise the matter in the future."

The American delegate, Mr. John Cabot Lodge, said that when the sub-committee meets in London the question of inviting India to give her views would probably be raised.

The proposal of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, for a "standstill" agreement on hydrogen bomb explosions pending decisions on prohibition and control has already been placed before the Disarmament Commission with the request that it be considered in the sub-committee.

US Protests Soviet 'Murder Mission'

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.S. High Commission has protested "in the most vigorous terms" to the Soviet High Commission against the Soviet secret service "murder mission" in West Germany and the "brutal kidnapping" of a Russian emigre official from West Berlin.

In a letter published here yesterday, Acting High Commissioner Walter Dowling said the Soviet agent with the "murder mission" in West Germany, Captain Nikolai Khokhlov, who had voluntarily surrendered to the U.S. authorities in Frankfurt, had not only sought asylum but also asked the U.S. Government to use its good offices to obtain permission for his wife and child residing in Moscow to join him in West Germany.

The letter was delivered to the Soviet High Commissioner, Mr. Vladimir Semeonov, at his East Berlin headquarters.

WELCOME SURPRISE

CHELTENHAM, England, Saturday (Reuter). — The 220 workers at a local engineering firm had a surprise in their pay-packets this week when they each got a £100 bonus. The bonus went to all from office boy to senior manager under the firm's project sharing system.

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Cables in Brief

CHOLERA. — Following reports of a cholera epidemic in Bulgaria, the Greek Ministry of Welfare has ordered crews of ships and goods from Bulgaria to be examined before being landed at Greek ports. Fishing has been forbidden in the river Eros in Thrace, which enters Greece from Bulgaria.

PRESS.—The third annual general assembly of the International Press Institute will meet in Vienna on May 11-13, with former French President Vincent Auriol, Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab and Sir George Thomson, British Nobel Prize atomic scientist, as guest speakers.

NEPAL. — Prime Minister V.P. Koirala said in Khatmandu, Nepal, on Friday that Nepal is still trying to join the United Nations, and if admitted his government would "surely" back the proposal to admit Communist China also.

FREED — Three top Puerto Rican Communist leaders were ordered released yesterday after being held since the March 1 nationalist attack in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Puerto Rican Department of Justice said it had been unable "adequately to establish any connection" between the Communists and the nationalist attack.

STUDY.—A group of Egyptian agricultural experts arrived in Rome by plane from Cairo on Friday to study Italian land reclamation and irrigation projects. The group is led by a member of the Revolution Council, Khaled Mohi e-Din.

PAKISTAN, SAUDIA TO HAVE EMBASSIES

KARACHI, Saturday (Reuter). — Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have agreed to raise their respective missions at Jedda and Karachi to embassy level, it was officially announced here yesterday.

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Nissan 22, 5714.—Sha'aban 22, 5713.

THERE is a pitiful contrast between the energetic action, briefly reported in this paper on Friday, taken by an Inspector of the Jerusalem Municipality against a youth of fourteen who was caught hawking peanuts without a licence and the apparent complete lack of action either by Municipality or Government against the habitués of certain "scrip" shops in Jerusalem who drive a coach and horses through the law and indulge in the most flagrant violation of the regulations governing gift packages, gift certificates, trading and the like.

DANGER TO MORALE

The scandal of the use of "scrip" as a means of transferring currency, particularly by certain institutions who are actuated both by greedy dissatisfaction with the rate of exchange and a refusal to recognize the Government of Israel has often been ventilated. Rumours and reports of action to regulate "scrip" more strictly have appeared constantly in the Press, but so far there has been not the slightest hint of implementation. Thus, it was stated that "scrip" shops would have to be strict in demanding evidence of identification from persons presenting certificates for purchases. The account given in "What's New" in this paper's edition last Friday indicates that this is a regulation which might be sometimes applied to the small purchaser, but certainly does not worry the large illegal dealer in "scrip" at all. It is true that not all the "scrip" companies indulge in these unlawful doings, but sufficient of them obviously do so to vitiate the good name of the whole traffic.

Moreover, the practices indulged in, with bulk transactions taking place in certain commodities between some of the shops and a ring of large dealers, means that the ordinary customer very often cannot obtain the selection he would like. He is often told that he must take a variety of goods he does not want and so becomes, in effect, subject to the vicious practice of conditional sales.

There was a time when the Government earned a valuable modicum of foreign exchange by the traffic and when Israel products, such as chocolate and certain canned goods exclusively available in "scrip" shops, amounted to a considerable export item. These dollar earners are now available on the local market and "scrip" has become increasingly a medium for transactions in meat, rice, coffee and the like which are still severely rationed. The result is that these commodities are difficult to obtain for "scrip" which has now become the major source in supplying them to the black market.

The reason for the decline in the standing of "scrip" purchases is not, however, entirely the fault of the organizations themselves although the time has come for a root and branch investigation of their dealings. It will be found that while some are honest and are not to be blamed for the use made of them by gangs of commercially immoral people, they comprise elements who patently condone and encourage the traffic, if they do not actively organize it. The time has also come for the abolition of the whole shady network for the good of the country's morale.

Another factor in the deterioration of the situation is what appears to be the determination of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry not to enforce any of its still extant regulations governing the supply and sale of foodstuffs. This, too, is a policy which does incalculable harm to the moral fibre of the community. There must either be a clear policy of decontrol and rationing by purse or an enforcement of the laws at present on the statute book.

There are indications that the golden stream of foreign support for Israel will soon diminish if not cease altogether. There has been warning after warning that a new round of austerity must come if the nation is to remain solvent. It will find a sadly demoralized people if the present negligent attitude towards the black market in all its manifestations is allowed to continue.

SCHOOL IN THE DESERT

By NEHEMIA MEYERS

IN one of the dozens of standardized new moshavei olim in the area north of Beersheba: white houses are scattered over the countryside, while in the centre of the village stand the public buildings. One of these is the village school.

It is a small school. There are only three rooms in the building proper, while an abandoned house is also used for an additional classroom and a tin hut for a dining hall — no sports field, no library, and no garden. Only IL.400 a year are available for the upkeep of the school, and that barely covers repairs of the building.

The head of the school is a young kibbutz member from a Western country. He doesn't feel qualified to be a director, but he is doing the best he can with the resources at his disposal. He is aided by three teachers, far more inadequate, he feels, than he. He had training overseas and has done some work in Israel. His fellow teachers had inadequate secondary educations plus a few months of a special ulpan. They, however, seem to be the only educators willing to come to the Negev. So in a place where the most gifted teacher would find it difficult, the work is done, for the most part, by educators whose qualifications are dubious at best. Nor are they able to correct their deficiencies: no transportation is available to enable them to get to Beersheba for special courses. The regional council has promised to find the transportation, but so far nothing concrete has happened. The able but overburdened regional director is the only pedagogic help, and he comes only at infrequent intervals.

There are 110 pupils in the school. Fifty come from Persia, 35 from Persian Kurdistan and 25 are Karaites from Egypt. As yet, only five classes have been established; some 25 children attend each of the first three and some 15 each of the last two. In practice, this means that the fifth grade is composed mainly of 13-year-olds. Those who are 14 and over have evening classes or, in a few cases, study outside the moshav. There are another 20 children in the kindergarten which is operated without direction from the school.

Many educational requirements taken for granted in London, New York, or for that matter in Tel Aviv, are subjects of real controversy in this moshav. Problem number one is attendance. Many of the parents think that school is all right, but do not do very much to urge their children to attend. Some feel that it is simply a waste of time. There are children that must run away from their parents in order to go to school.

Absenteeism

Thus the director is forced to act as a truant officer as well. The pupils in the younger classes generally attend, but as they grow older they are expected to do much of the work at home — even jobs the father could easily do — and during heavy seasons many disappear entirely. Some children cannot come in rainy weather because they have no shoes or heavy clothing, or don't like to come at all because they are ashamed of their clothing. The director has tried to combat the absence in the first instance by educating the parents, and in the second, by trying to find suitable shoes and clothing for the pupils. The Ministry of Labour has promised to send some, but none has arrived as yet.

Unless directly addressing the teacher, the children do not speak Hebrew. At home, they speak their parents' tongue, and in school and after school they remain in their own groups, Kurds speaking to Kurds, Persians to Persians, and Karaites to Karaites. There is very definite social stratification between the groups and there is almost a caste system to overcome in addition to the natural differences. This stratification has some basis in fact, since each group is on a different cultural level, but it is very difficult to raise the standard of any or all as long as they refuse to have much to do with each other or to speak Hebrew.

The school in the moshav provides services that are matters of family responsibility in most other communities. Lunches are served daily — most often they are the best meal of the day. The children learn to eat new foods; in some cases this is their first experience with knives, forks, and table manners. They pay IL.1.000 a month, but most of the money for the meals comes from the Ministry for Social Welfare.

Negev Notebook

Medical care is also provided. Serious diseases are practically unknown. Yet almost all of the children have lice. DDT works for a while, but it would require a real revolution in the village to eliminate the problem completely. It is also a struggle to teach the children the importance of a toothbrush or the necessity of washing frequently. It must be kept in mind that as many as ten children live in a two-room house and this does not encourage cleanliness. Thanks only to the vigilance of the school teachers and the excellence of the local doctor, there are no major medical problems.

All the official subjects and all the unofficial lessons must be taught in a comparatively short time. The first three classes study for four hours, while the two higher forms study for three hours a day. In these circumstances surprising progress has been made. Some of the children cannot seem to grasp a thing, but most of them are learning and in some cases have shown outstanding aptitudes. One 13-year-old is receiving English lessons from the director. This boy repairs tools in the moshav and thus helps to support his family. If he is given an opportunity to obtain more education, there is good reason to believe that he will become an important factor in the development of the community.

Learn How to Live

The education given by the school is not restricted to the traditional categories of reading, writing, or arithmetic. The children must acquire a sense of time: time is an unimportant factor to Eastern peoples and it is a real revolution for them to accept its importance. They have to be taught that there are rules, and not everything can be bargained over: the psychology of the market-place is all-pervasive, and even the six-year-old feels it necessary to bargain over the number of lessons he should do or how often he should comb his hair.

They must be taught the value of cooperation and the mutual responsibility involved in living in a group: there is very little solidarity among the pupils; the teacher is constantly called upon to discourage the students who seem to enjoy informing on each other. He must also attempt to counteract the parents' negative attitude towards Israel and her institutions. These parents have had a hard and confusing time, and it is no easy matter to teach patriotism to their six-year-olds.

It would be unrealistic to treat the situation of the school in isolation. It is affected by everything else in the moshav as well as in the wider community. Yet this much can be said with certainty: the educators in this moshav and the various other immigrant settlements are working hard at a difficult and often thankless task. It would be well if their work was properly appreciated and the various agencies involved would do more to aid them. The successful consolidation of these settlements depends in no small degree on the extent to which the teachers succeed in their job.

Jilted Prof Started H-Age

By ROBERT MUREL

LONDON, (UP). — WHEN Prof. Frederick Soddy heard that the hydrogen bomb had been exploded he exclaimed: "Well, that puts the lid on it. I must go to the movies to see the film of the American explosion..."

He was interviewed at seaside Brighton, England, where he lives so quietly in retirement that even his neighbours scarcely know he is the man who started the atomic age.

Tall, grey, alert with a fabulous memory for long-ago names and places, Soddy denied a legend that he experimented with radioactivity because a girl stood him up on a date 54 years ago and he bought some radium to while away that night in his laboratory.

"I was walking along Mortimer Street in 1903," he said, when I saw an advertisement for some radium in Isenthal's window. With it I was able to prove that helium could be produced by transmutation. I was working with Sir William Ramsay then. But earlier Rutherford and I showed that thorium gave off argon under radioactivity. We were lucky — we hit it on our very first shot. So you can say I started the atomic age."

The greatest scientific honours, including the Nobel Prize, are behind him now, and Dr. Soddy likes to amuse himself with abstruse mathematics or just watch the sea. At 75 he feels he has earned his calm after a life of pioneering a new science.

Soddy used to advocate political unification of Europe but "the hydrogen bomb has ended all that. There can't be any war with a weapon like it, no matter what the military men and politicians pretend."

He added strictly as an opinion that the calculations for the cobalt bomb, which could wipe out all living matter on earth, were apparently well along.

To Snoop or Not to Snoop

By ANNE CONNORS

WASHINGTON, (OFNS). — A DISPUTE of long standing has been revived here by the Eisenhower Administration's proposals, in the House of Representatives, to allow evidence obtained by tapping telephone wires in some court cases involving national security.

Although the Federal Communications in 1934 established a provision intended to outlaw wire-tapping once and for all, it has never been any secret that many Federal agencies have continued to use this device, but the Federal Courts have always refused to admit evidence obtained by such means. This has produced the anomalous situation that while some of the individual States allow such evidence in dealing with crimes within their jurisdiction, the Attorney General and the Federal Bureau of Investigation claim to find themselves frustrated in their attempts to prosecute people whom they know to be "traitors and saboteurs."

Opponents of the Bill, who label it a "private snooping measure," agree with the statement once made by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes that wire-tapping is a "dirty business" at best, and fear that such legislation will lead to infringement of the rights of the individual. Previous attempts to pass such a Bill under both the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations met with defeat.

But the future prospects of some form of wire-tapping legislation appear brighter in view of the present demand by a large section of American public opinion for more vigorous prosecution of known subversives. In fact, Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, one of the two sponsors of the Eisenhower Administration's Bill, was a most determined opponent of the same measure during the Roosevelt Administration.

Among the most unpopular features of the wire-tap Bill in its original form was the unrestricted authority it would give the Attorney-General to permit his agents to tap the telephones of suspected subversives. In one of his rare speeches the Democratic leader, Mr. Sam Rayburn, said: "Attorney-Generals come and go. Most of them are great. Some are not. They're subject to the human frailties... when I come to the point where I have no faith in the courts of this country I'll lose faith in the perpetuity of this Government."

The day after its introduction, the Administration-sponsored measure was defeated. Then a substitute Bill — something of a compromise — was presented by the Democratic opposition. This embodied the majority of the Administration proposals, but contained a proviso which would require the Attorney-General and the head of the FBI to obtain a Federal Court order for any future wire-tapping for the purpose of securing evidence. Democrats claimed that this procedure, which parallels that for obtaining a search - warrant, would protect the individual from abuse of the wire-tap device and ensure that the police would not attempt to use it in cases where national security was not involved.

The substitute Bill was passed by the House by a vote of 378 to 10, but not before some creative spirit had thought of tying on to it the more attractive label of "anti-traitor Bill." It still has to face the Senate, where it is likely to run into some substantial opposition.

Many lawyers and senators are uneasy about one of the Bill's features that most appeals to the Attorney-General — its retroactive effect. Through this effect of the Bill, the Department of Justice is hoping, for example, to reopen the case of Judith Coplon, the former Justice Department employee whose conviction for spying was overruled by the Court of Appeal in 1952, partly because the prosecution had used some evidence obtained by wire-tapping.

Rabbi's Speech

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, two members of his Cabinet and three distinguished American clergymen met here recently for a unique ceremony held to publicize a new eight-cent postage stamp to be used primarily for overseas mail. This was the first of a series bearing the motto "In God We Trust" forming an arch over the head of the Statue of Liberty and printed in red, white and blue. The inscription, which has long been used on American coins, has never before been printed on a postage stamp.

In the past the United States Post Office has issued an amazing array of colourful commemorative stamps depicting special events and famous people connected with the history or progress of the nation, but last week's ceremony was unprecedented in international postal history.

In dedicating the "Liberty" stamp the President said that it was destined to carry abroad an affirmation that "here is a land of liberty and a land which lives in respect of the Almighty Truths." Leaders of the clergy, Congress and envoys of 93 nations friendly to the United States participated in the ceremony by watching it on a giant television screen in a Washington hotel. Vice-President Nixon declared that he had never witnessed so complete a representation of the diplomatic corps at any official ceremony. It was, he said, "a striking tribute to the stamp and the ideals which it dramatically symbolizes."

The international harmony which prevailed during the President's short address was slightly marred when, digressing somewhat from the subject of the stamps, an American Rabbi, Dr. Norman Salit (who had given the benediction during the television ceremony) charged that the United Nations "closed its eyes to the killing of Israel citizens" and referred to "murders by Jordanians," whereupon amid a scuffling of chairs the representatives of Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Egypt arose and strode out. Instant apologies were tendered by harassed State Department officials but to no avail.

Later a penitent Dr. Salit sent to the Postmaster-General and Secretary of State Dulles a letter of apology, copies of which were forwarded to the Arab representatives.

"I had no wish whatsoever to insult or offend anyone," Rabbi Salit told reporters. "I merely spoke of what I considered to be the spirit of the stamp."

Readers' Letters

RESERVISTS' PAY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — R. Z. in his letter to *The Jerusalem Post* of April 1 wonders why Army Reserve men still receive unequal compensation: the salaried worker loses only 20 per cent of his pay, while the daily wage worker or the self-employed man loses 100 per cent of his earnings.

The solution for the salaried reserve soldiers was the Equalization Fund, which is really a mutual insurance fund in which the employer participates. The Ministry of Defence has proposed a solution for all workers and for the self-employed as well. This suggestion is being considered by the Ministry of Labour and the advisers of the Equalization Fund.

Yours etc.,
Public Relations Officer,
Ministry of Defence.

Tel Aviv, April 2.

SPORTS AID

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to Mr. Akiva Kalman's article "U.S. Sports Committee Aid," in your issue of April 9, I wish to state the following:—

a) The Ministry of Education and Culture has not at present any official or other connection with the U.S. Committee for Sports in Israel.

b) Neither did the Ministry's Department of Physical Training nor any other department receive from the said Committee in 1952 or at any other time a gift of $7,000 worth of athletic equipment and instruction material.

c) The said Committee has nothing whatsoever to do with the planning or construction of the Wingate Physical Education College, which has been planned and is being constructed with the aid of the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

Yours, etc.,
Dr. M. AVIDOR
Deputy Director-General
Ministry of Education and Culture

Jerusalem, April 9.

My information on the U.S. Sports Committee was received from the Committee and from Mr. Louis Kraft.

AKIVA KALMAN

STAMPS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I read Mr. Leo Kadman's letter in your issue of April 9 with great interest. He is quite correct when he says that the Lion stamp essay was never considered as an alternative to the Coin set; neither was it meant to be used for any other stamp. In 1949 a Tel Aviv printing firm submitted this essay to the late David Remez, then Minister of Communications, in order to acquaint him with a new method of printing, introduced by this firm into this country. Trials showed that this method was unsuitable for stamp printing and the matter was dropped.

Some time later I learned the name of the designer of this interesting essay and invited him to submit sketches for forthcoming stamps. So far he has not availed himself of this offer.

Yours etc.,
M. HESKY

Jaffa, April 11.

TREES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is with regret that I notice that new streets in Tel Aviv are being allowed to "grow up" treeless, probably through lack of municipal funds.

In certain suburbs of Melbourne, Australia, the owner of a property must plant two trees to every 20 yards of the pavement adjoining his property. We should adopt this law in Israel — it would add very little to the expense of a building but would mean a great deal in beautifying our cities

Yours, etc.,
B. GLAND

Tel Aviv, April 5.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

CLEANLINESS. — Why hasn't Jaffa taken part in "Operation Cleanliness"? During the week preceding Passover, the dustbins were not emptied for five days.

S. C

Jerusalem Art Notes

Spring Selection of Graphics

A NEWCOMER'S strongest impression of graphic art at the Jerusalem Spring Exhibition will undoubtedly be derived from Leopold Krakauer's all too few drawings. The critics, however, must with all due respect note that Krakauer's great art is standing in one place. It would be extremely difficult to distinguish a "Thistle of 1954" from the artist's 1951 rendition of his favourite theme.

Moshe Tamir's lithographs are extremely interesting. This young man is good and he will be even better when he gets over the usual young artist's disease. (In his case not the common "Picassitis" but the rarer "Brazilian Measles"). Litwinowsky has sent five of his pseudo-primitive gouache sketches "*pour epater les bourgeois*." His latest mannerism is derived from Bushman drawings. We still hope that this extremely gifted artist will find time again to paint some real pictures.

Isidor Aschheim has some truly noble lithographs in this exhibition. It is fun to compare Ze'ev Ben-Zvi's Aschheim mask with the artist's lithographed self-portrait. Aschheim sees himself as a tough Parisian Bohemian. Ben-Zvi's impression was something between Goethe and Michelangelo's Isaiah. The real Aschheim is such a lovable, simple man. . .

Ephraim Roitenberg's gouaches are extremely good in their logic of simplification and perfectly balanced colour. This artist, living in the Negev far away from Tel Aviv's busy arty cafes, would be entitled to take over the leadership of our "Progressives" whenever he likes.

Shoshana Heiman's woodcuts do not impress as sincere in their overdone primitiveness. One has to study the details of the "Window" to get an idea of the true quality of her work. While Heiman's woodcuts seem to be influenced by rubbings of Chinese low relief, the sculpture "Father and Son" in wood takes its cue from ancient Egypt. We are looking forward to her genuinely original work.

Hedwig Grossman has a fine, simply conceived portrait drawing and an equally valuable terracotta "Head." Regrettable limitations prohibited her from showing one or two examples of her pottery to round out a general idea of her art. Rudi Lehmann's woodcut "Donkey" would be my choice, were I allowed to pick up a single little thing in this exhibition.

Jane Hillman-Schacherl's "Hillscape," free and generous in line, is far better than the all too topographical landscapes she has shown in the recent past. Her "Unknown Prisoner" has now been unfettered and meditates about his liberation as the "Dreamer." This is an interesting sculpture at least in its front view, but one wonders how an artist once so rich in ideas could get so absolutely stuck with so dry a recurrent theme.

The drawing "Village in the Mountains" by Jacob Pins is far better than his straight illustrative "Drunken Clown." Ze'ev Raban exhibits some of his usual, extremely competent illustrations in Dulac's manner of Eliyahu Margalit's two gouaches, the "Street in the Rain," for its atmospheric qualities, is vastly preferable to his dull "Valley." Louise Semel's gouache "Jerusalem at Night" is equally successful in its statement of an atmosphere charged with moonlight. Kurt Dublon's water-colour is attractive in its graphic—stroke but one can never get a real idea of the qualities of this annual exhibitor of a single small work.

Grand Old Man Wilhelm Schocken contributed two light and graceful, very *plein air* watercolours. His change of style is reminiscent of Rudolf Alt, who in high age embraced pointillism with great success. Sara Sluzkai disappoints this year. Apparently she has grown too confident in her gift of effective juxtaposition of colour and her gouaches are rather underdone in form.

Of Zahara Schatz' drawings I confess I do not understand "In the Mine," but "Composition" has undeniable beauty of its own in line and sparse application of colour. The abstractions by Louise Schatz are extremely amusing, and more than that, in their free, cleancut balance. We do hope that the "Schatz Family Exhibition" will be seen in Jerusalem too.

After having paid our respects to three works by Ze'ev Ben Zvi, not shown in the Memorial exhibition—one of his last period and two cubist (one of which suffers from oversize)—we have the pleasure of meeting three really promising newcomers, all of them ladies, among the sculptors.

Penina Harel is the most original of the three: her bodiless "Girl with pitcher," the conic "Figurine" and the graceful "Flutelayer" are true modern Tanagra. Technically, the most interesting work, and a really fine bronze, is the "Children of Acre" by Gerda Rubinstein. The two "Heads" and the tiny "Torso" by Paula Tal are beautiful little terracottas.

Elizabeth Landman goes too far in striving for closed form, and the heads of her figures, bent to the shoulders, look a bit like molten wax. Eva Mehutan is more successful in her 'Sitting Figure." Naomi Henrik and Eva Mehutan are all too "Primitive." The latter's sitting figure is at least an original simplification. The "Duck" by Joseph Weiss is quite good, but he has obviously never seen a "Wild Goat" in the flesh. Of Rudolf Lehman's animals, I cannot, this time, fully see the "Ostriches" (ostriches without legs just aren't ostriches) but I loved the wise "Owl" and the stupid "Toad." Michael Rotbard and Tessa Rakosh haven't sent enough for one to form an opinion. Jacob Brandenburg has contributed one of his baroque sketches. Dawid Yerushalmi a bust, "Ninety years old," competently executed in the style of the model's youth.

In general one must state that this year's Spring Exhibition is far more lively and variegated in watercolours, gouaches, graphics and sculptures. The contest of the main section, devoted to canvasses and reviewed in these columns on April 23, could, but with few exceptions, easily have been predicted before the opening.

TH. F.M.

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U.S. Policies Becoming Increasingly Unacceptable in Europe

Outlook for 'Atlanticism'

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

LONDON.—THIS has been a stirring fortnight. First the hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific, and the slightly more muffled explosion in the House of Commons, consequent upon Churchill's unsuccessful attempt to saddle the 1945-51 Attlee Government with the major responsibility for Britain's decline in atomic status; then the storm over the Dulles declaration on South-East Asia and the subsequent joint Anglo-American statement foreshadowing the establishment of a Far Eastern counterpart of NATO. Last, but by no means least, the Oppenheimer sensation. This is, therefore, a good time for taking stock and looking in an unemotional manner at the strains in the Atlantic alliance. They are sharper than some Americans think.

First the H-bomb: for a touch of light relief let us start with the comparatively calm and orderly exchange between Sir Winston Churchill and leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons on April 13 — eight days after the storm which blew through the House during the Prime Minister's first and highly controversial statement on his wartime agreement with Roosevelt.

Mr. Thomas: — Is the Prime Minister saying that he selected his personal confidants, who were very near to him, but that the War Cabinet did not know what tremendous promises he had made on behalf of the country? (A reference to the Quebec agreement of 1943). What about the Deputy Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee)?

Sir Winston Churchill: — My telegram was addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister and the War Cabinet, but it may well be that owing to the great respect with which the words "Tube Alloys" (a code term for the atom bomb) were treated, it slipped out at some point or other. (Opposition cries of "Oh!").

Mr. Morrison: . . . I ask the Prime Minister: has he made inquiries from the Cabinet Office about whether there was Cabinet discussion and confirmation? If there was not, why does he not tell the House? (Opposition cheers).

Sir Winston Churchill: — All that the Cabinet record shows was that the words "Tube Alloys" were cut out in red ink, and that it was done by an official. (Opposition cries of "Oh!") I am not suggesting that it was an improper action.

Censor's Action

In other words, Churchill's cabled report from Quebec to the War Cabinet (including Attlee and Morrison) in August 1943 was censored by a Secret Service official who thought the Prime Minister was being indiscreet and inked out the reference to the atom bomb. In consequence, the Prime Minister's Labour colleagues (but not his bosom friend, Lord Cherwell, or his Conservative associates, Eden and Anderson) were left in the dark about the terms Churchill made with Roosevelt about industrial and military use of atomic energy.

This was the issue on which the stormy debate of April 5 had turned, since Churchill tried to prove that he had given away less under American pressure than the Attlee Government — in itself a significant attitude. In this context, it is perhaps worth mentioning that few things have shocked the British more than the discovery that Roosevelt in 1943 used their predicament to extract a promise from Churchill that Britain would undertake no independent postwar atomic development for industrial purposes. Churchill reluctantly conceded this, in exchange for an informal undertaking from Roosevelt that Britain would be consulted on the military use of atomic energy.

This promise in turn was abrogated, partly under the MacMahon Act, partly in response to American requests in 1947/8 (mentioned in the Vandemberg papers) which amounted to telling the British that they would otherwise get no Marshall Aid. In exchange, Britain recovered the right to undertake industrial development—but received no technical aid or information from the United States and had to spend five years re-discovering what had already been discovered at Los Alamos.

'Security Risk'

To cap this whole squalid story, the man chiefly responsible for the Los Alamos development, Robert Oppenheimer, is now publicly denounced as a security risk, and arraigned for having had Communist acquaintances. Whatever substance there may be in this — and since the matter is now *sub judice* it would be improper to start guessing — the British have this week had most of their ancient and cherished prejudices about America confirmed:

(a) the Americans tried to take advantage of the hard-pressed British during the war, and that hero of liberalism, F.D.R., was himself the chief offender;

(b) F.D.R.'s successors are now busy, presumably for party purposes (this is the way it looks here) smearing the record of scientists who held key positions during the war;

(c) the uproar about somebody's Communist fiancé in 1936 shows that Americans are crazy, which of course is something the average Briton is privately convinced of anyhow.

And the people who lose their heads in this fashion are now in sole control of the H-bomb, and would not even give Churchill information about the next test explosion, so that he had to tell questioners in Parliament it was no use "courting a rebuff."

Round one, two, three, and all successive rounds go to the neutralists and those who, although still supporters of the Atlantic cause, feel that America cannot be relied upon for leadership.

Into this storm-laden atmosphere a catalyst was introduced by Mr. Dulles and his demand — considerably watered down after his meeting with Churchill and Eden here — for a joint declaration on Indo-China, a demand which to a great many people here (including "The Times") sounded suspiciously like a hydrogen ultimatum. In the event, something more modest emerged, namely an Anglo-American initiative for the founding of a Pacific counterpart of NATO.

This was privately regarded as a great diplomatic triumph in Downing St., because it cancelled last year's American usurpation of Britain's traditional role in the Pacific, a usurpation neatly accomplished by Washington's ANZUS pact with Australia and New Zealand, from which Britain had been excluded. By expertly stonewalling American policies in the Far East (with the help of Nehru) the Foreign Office has now forced Washington to climb down and let Britain in as an equal partner. But this could not be proclaimed in public, and Eden's statement to the House of Commons on April 13 was duly diplomatic in tone and substance.

Labour and India

Attlee showed that he understood (and approved) what had happened by the way he took the announcement: he merely indicated in a roundabout way that he wanted India to play a prominent part in the proposed association. Not so Mr. Bevan. Probably interpreting Nehru's feelings more accurately than Attlee, he rose from his seat, hurried to the despatch box to face Eden — he practically had to stand on Attlee's toes to get there — and launched into a violent diatribe against the Dulles policy and the British Government's alleged "surrender to American pressure."

Loud cheers from the Labour left wing, silence or uneasiness among the bulk of the Opposition, and truculent counter-cheers from the massed ranks of Toryism, now for once able to applaud a successful stroke of British foreign policy which re-inserts Britain as Number Two into the Far Eastern picture. Net result: a sharpening of the rift within the Labour Party, with the majority clearly behind Attlee, who gained popularity from Churchill's savage onslaught on him the week before and from his own eloquent appeal to face the new scientific perils to civilization.

It will now depend on India's reaction to the proposed pact how Labour sentiment develops, for India is to the Labour Party what China (or Formosa) is to the Republican right-wingers: the main touchstone of orthodoxy in foreign relations. In a very real sense the contest between Attlee and Bevan depends on Nehru. If India refuses to join, the Far Eastern pact will be still-born, at any rate in the eyes of most Labour supporters. It is just as well to have no illusions on this point.

British Reaction

As if all this were not enough, the Oppenheimer bombshell had to explode during the same week. It is easy to show that there is no intrinsic connection between these various issues, but in an illogical way the charges against Oppenheimer have hit the intellectuals just as hard as the news about the H-bomb hit the ordinary person. The two facets of the subject are linked by the allegation — true or false — that Oppenheimer opposed making the H-bomb. Perhaps it should be explained that this alone would be enough to make him popular in a country which has very little hope of being able to survive an atomic contest, and no faith in the standard incantation: "this weapon is so terrible that it will surely never be used."

Since he is not accused of anything worse than lack of enthusiasm for certain official policies, the general reaction — public and private — was overwhelmingly in Oppenheimer's favour, but as the case is *sub judice* the British will probably stick to their curious habit of not proclaiming him innocent or otherwise according to political fancy.

Meanwhile here are some topical reflections: if it is going to be official American doctrine that everyone who at any time had Communist associations or sympathies is permanently suspect (unless he becomes a professional ex-Communist), life

Overstrain Before Geneva

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DEPARTURES: APRIL 25 — MAY 1

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. April 25	0715	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0900	L.A.I.	Rome
	2200	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York
		S.A.S.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
MON. April 26	2000	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2330	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUE.	0000	S.A.S.	(Istanbul) Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen
April 27	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
WED.	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels
April 28	0400	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1145	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
THU.	0800	S.A.S.	Karachi, Bangkok, Tokyo
April 29	0900	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0915	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1300	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1940	EL AL	Zurich
FRI.	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
April 30	0915	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. April 28 1615 CYPRUS AIR Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

April 25, 1955	s/s	JERUSALEM	Marseille
April 26, 1955	s/s	KADESH	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul
April 27, 1955	s/s	GERMANY	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
April 30, 1955	s/s	ARYEAH	Limassol, Genoa, Marseille

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Chronicles of the Warsaw Ghetto

S.S. Man's Report

(From a telegram dispatched by Stroop, the SS and police commander of the Warsaw district, to his superiors on May 14, 1943).

THE combing shock units will continue their action in the sectors assigned to them to open up additional dwelling bunkers and to capture the Jews. In this manner a substantial number of bandits and Jews were also captured today. Some traces that we uncovered during the night brought exceptionally good results. Here and there, there were clashes between our night shock units and armed bandits. These made use of an LM-6 machine gun and of small arms. We suffered four casualties—three SS-troops and one *Ordnungspolizei*. Again there were shots from the larger blocked-off area. Our watches answered with deadly fire. Some 80 bandits were shot during the clashes, and nine Jews and bandits belonging to the armed gang were captured.

One bunker was emptied last night and the Jews caught; we also captured pistols, some of which were 12-calibre. In one bunker, which housed some 100 people, two rifles, 16 pistols, hand grenades and incendiary grenades were found. The bandits who returned our fire were again clad in various Wehrmacht uniforms and German helmets. 60 German bullets were also taken . . .

. . . Our engineers again demolished concrete houses in which the bandits took refuge again and again. At 15 hours, in order to get the bandits out of the sewers, 183 sewer manholes were opened and . . . smoke bombs were lowered into them. As a result, the Jews fled from the gases toward the centre of what had been their living area and there they were taken out of the sewer entrances . . .

The Final Hunt Underground

From "Documents and Testimony" Vol. II by Dr. J. Kermisz. The author was a member of the Polish Underground.

A FEW days later the Germans surrounded the Ghetto with a bigger force than usual and began a gigantic hunt, this time the last. Warsaw knew it in the early morning hours. But this hunt was the signal for the Ghetto rising. The fighters took up their arms and the whole Ghetto resounded with pistol shots and quick-firing cannon with which the Germans shelled the walls and houses of the Ghetto. That night our uncle took us, bought a large quantity of food and rode out with us to the meeting place near the gardens. By 10 p.m. we were already inside the flaming Ghetto Entry to Sewek's was by way of a trench leading straight from the sewerage pipe to the cellar. Sewek was not at home. He was busy in action with one of the fighting units. Salek, who received the goods, said that we would be able to work throughout the night.

There were a good many Jews who were very anxious to leave the Ghetto at any price and pass over to the Polish side. At midnight, dark and silent figures entered the trenches from the burning Ghetto. There were young men and women, and even old men who found walking so difficult that they could hardly stand up, wetting their clothes in the water. At the head of this caravan, walking through the dark arch of this trench, strode Boczek. After him walked some 40 bent figures, leaning with difficulty against the narrow walls and now and then stopping for a breath of air. In front walked four of our fellows. Uncle remained above until the next day. There was a group of people with us who were ready to go over to the Polish side. I took an old woman in a wheel barrow. The march took place in almost complete darkness and proceeded at snail's pace because five lanterns were not enough for so great a number of people.

Carting a ton of goods, I would make the distance, walking rapidly, in 25 minutes. But now, on looking at my watch when I came out from the gardens, I noticed that it was 4 a.m. The march took about four hours through the canal, the width of which did not exceed 90 cms.

Going up the ladder was also accomplished with untold labour. The people, fatigued from the long walk, bent almost double all of the time without being able to see what was going on about them, could not raise a foot from rung to rung. We had to get almost all of them up by using all our strength. At six o'clock, the cleaned-up Jews, though still a bit wet, began to come out of the gardens singly or in groups. Three hundred metres away stood the walls of the Ghetto guarded by gendarmes; and behind the walls, the flames of Hell: everything was burning, and roundabout the din of shooting from many types of weapons.

* * *

After having slept during the day, I too turned back to the Ghetto. At nightfall, we went to the gardens in carriages with bread, whisky and a little ammunition. That evening also went by successfully. When we reached the Ghetto we were frightened by the great number of Jews who wanted to come over to our side. Uncle counted them: 300. When the first reached the tunnel outlet at the gardens, the last entered Sewek's tunnel into the water. Again the sight of the silent figures moving forward as the marchers passed under the very walls of the Ghetto. At the corner of Wolowka and Pokarane I jokingly remarked that this tunnel was certainly a fine invention: the armed gendarmes were standing some metres over us while we quietly went on our way. But we were to enjoy the quiet only that night.

At two, we were already back in the Ghetto together with uncle and friends. We told Rysiek that if we did not return by 6 o'clock, he was to begin to evacuate all Jews quietly. There was a new line of candidates who quarrelled among themselves as to who should go out first. Those moments were so terrible: over us, the burning Ghetto, ahead, the waters storming on their way to the main sewerage tunnel, and with those waters, on to the Vistula.

Sewek and Salek were also waiting, but they did not have to go out with us the next day because they had to pack their belongings. We planned to be at Sewek's the next evening at 9 o'clock. Sewek was in high spirits, telling us about the first battle, how the Ukrainian units fled in terror before a handful of fighters and how the Germans had lost over 200 soldiers in that day's fighting. The next day, Sewek saw with his own eyes, so he told us, how the Jews killed three German soldiers with grenades or benzine. We shall not give in, he said, and if there is no choice I shall go over to the other side with you.

Something happened then; someone let fall a word; or someone simply told. At any rate, there was a catastrophe the next night that not only kept us from going out to the Ghetto again, but also cost us the lives of three of our comrades.

At nine o'clock, the appointed time, the Jews, guided by Sewek who knew the tunnel by heart, were to wait for us at the entrance near the gardens. At 9.15, Boczek, the smallest, began to go down into the tunnel. We followed three steps behind, carrying sacks of bread, feeling instinctively that something was amiss. Boczek approached the tunnel in a strange manner; he fell flat at the entrance, and we, too, sat down and bent to the ground, laying our loads aside some five steps behind him. We heard his voice: Sewek, Sewek, you've come. Somewhere down the tunnel we heard whispers which we could not make out. Suddenly a few figures jumped out from behind the bushes at the rear of the sentries' huts and there was an order: Halt! As in a fog, I still see Boczek rising and running towards us. At that moment Bergman said something and Boczek's bent form disappeared. Our revolvers opened a symphony sowing unaimed bullets into the night. At the same time we jumped from our places, but I do not know to this day if we all stood up, and began to fall back, still shooting into the evening darkness. Suddenly we heard automatic fire close by. We were dumbfounded and again flattened out on the ground.

I crawled to the left. Because of the darkness I could see nothing of what was happening. From the side ran a sort of shadow which did not shoot at me. When I came to the wire I jumped into a ditch, near the Danzig railway station. A moment later the other shadow jumped into the ditch. Only then did I recognise him: It was Schmaltz, one of our comrades. In the morning, when we two went round the gardens, I saw the gendarmes in Bonifraterska Street walking up and down the entrance to the tunnel which had served us so well, until the Germans found out.

Again I went to the Ghetto. They guarded this canal, as they guarded all other tunnels, until they sealed it off with concrete. Three of our comrades fell, without our knowing how; only one — "Long Legs" — who was able to escape from the gardens, returned miraculously, the same as I. The Jews who at that time were at the tunnel's entrance simply retreated back into the Ghetto.

Last Cry from the Ghetto

The following was written by Mordechai Anielewicz, Commander of the Warsaw Ghetto, on April 23, 1943. It was the last call from the Ghetto to the "outside world."

WE now realize that what has happened exceeded our expectations. We surpassed ourselves in our resistance to the Germans, but our strength is running out. We are on the threshold of obliteration. We forced the Germans to retreat a few times, but each time they came back in greater force.

One of our companies stood its ground for 40 minutes, another fought for six hours. The mine we had laid in the "brush manufacturers" area exploded. We then attacked the Germans and inflicted heavy losses. By and large, our own casualties were not numerous. "That also is an achievement." "J" fell beside his machine-gun.

I feel that great things are happening, and the deed we have dared to perform is of great and tremendous value.

We have no choice but to fall back on partisan tactics. Two combat companies are going out tonight, and they have two objectives: to reconnoitre, and to seize arms. Remember that pistols are of no value to us: we use them rarely. We need rifles, hand grenades, machine guns, and explosives.

It is beyond my power to describe to you the present "living" conditions of the Ghetto Jews. Few could stand such torment. The rest will die sooner or later. Their fate is sealed, although thousands endeavour to hide in cracks and in rat-holes. There is so little air we do not light candles . . .

Our greetings go out to you out there. Perhaps a miracle will happen, and one day we shall see each other again. I doubt it, I doubt it very much. The last desire of my life has been fulfilled, Jewish self-defence has become a reality, and resistance and revenge are ours. I am happy that I was among the first fighters of the Ghetto.

Where is salvation?

(Continued from preceding Col.)

will become very difficult for people on this side of the Ocean who want closer Atlantic association. For nothing is more certain than that no European country can adopt such an attitude. There are countries like France and Italy where Communism is too serious a problem to be treated simply as a "conspiracy." There are others, like Britain, Western Germany, and Scandinavia, where the Party is too unimportant to warrant this kind of agitation. There is none, repeat none, where a distinguished scientist is going to be publicly hounded because he was at some time politically naive. Unless the Oppenheimer affair proves to be the turning point, the future of "Atlanticism" looks grim. Those who still believe in it had better ask themselves what can be done to stop the rot.

A Little Scripple

AT the suggestion of one of our readers we went, one day just before Pessah, to a Bechira scrip shop on Rehov Hahavatzelet, Jerusalem. When we arrived there at 11.30 we found the place packed with rice, sugar, chocolate, cans of meat, jam, fruits and about 40 people crowding around the counter to cash in the gift certificates their relatives, presumably, in America had sent them. We squeezed ourself in behind them and, pretending to write down our order, we took the following notes:

Nineteen men with beards and side-curls in shabby religious uniforms lean on the counter behind which one man with a beard and two without are taking down the orders, bringing out the food, checking and perspiring. A number of women, wearing the latest in head scarves, chatter, wave their hands and handle the food. Everyone, the buyers and the sellers, speaks the official language of the scrip stores—Yiddish. Outside, a few men stand whispering in a business-like way. (Main characters: a small thin man in brown trousers and a worn grey jacket and a man in a fur hat, yellow beard and big black coat).

A plump middle-aged fellow pushes towards the counter, holding two packages of butter. He claims that it isn't fresh. The owner, Mr. Feldman, ("He has money! Such a good year I should have," someone tells us. "He has *diamonden* factories.") sniffs at the butter and exchanges it for two cans of meat. The yellow-bearded man rushes in, puts down a bundle of scrips and order 16 packages of rice. "Rab Heskel, why don't you stay in line?" asks one of the customers. "I don't stand in line," says Rab Heskel. "I don't buy for miserable five dollars." An old woman who is buying for five dollars wants to know the difference between black and white pepper and which is better. The scripman looks impatient.

"*Fun!* packeten corn beef," shouts the other scripman. "Ten butter, six rice, twelve fruit, check the list, next one." A young boy holding a roll of IL.10 notes pushes through the crowd asking if anyone wants to sell scrip. The thin man outside shouts, "Give me $50 worth of scrip, Rab Heskel." "Eighteen point ten," says Rab Heskel. (IL.18.100 for every $10 scrip) "*Tov, tov,*" says the thin man. "You think I'm new in this profession? Eighteen ten, but you pay the checks." (Food Controller's tax of 50 pruta on each scrip). The thin man takes out the money, Rab Heskel hands over five scrips.

A man rushes in, his long black *kapote* flapping, and whispers something to the scripman who immediately brings out two cases of *Kosher le-Pessah* meat. "Who's it for?" whispers the scripman. "For Yankel, the same as before." The scripmen accept the scrips without asking for identity cards. "What do you want?" Meat, meat, *glatte* meat, *kosher le-Pessah*, sugar in lumps, rice, chocolate,

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

dry fruit, kvaker, jam, kosher, *kosher le-Pessah*. "Next. What do you want, lady? Come on, *schokel*. It's Pessah."

A closed hearse of the Hevra Kadisha, bearing the slogan "Justice Shall Precede Him," stops in front of the store and a man with a fistful of scrips gets out. He whispers something to one of the scripmen. A woman wants to know whether the marzipan is made in America or Israel. "It's good, it's good. I have no time for you, lady. Next." Fifteen sardines, four packages of rice, six packages of lump sugar, eight cans of black pepper. People next to the buyer pick up the boxes and cans and carefully examine the *kosher le-Pessah* signs.

We ask the thin man how's business. "They don't let the people take what they want," he says in a thick Slavic accent. "They want you to take from everything a little bit. If you want rice for $10 they won't give you, but for $200 they will. When something is scarce in the market, the prices in the scrip stores jump up. Rice was 40 cents a while ago and now it's half a dollar."

We ask him a few questions and he answers. He has a private scrip shop in Sheinkin Street, Tel Aviv. He came to Jerusalem to buy scrips. Sometimes he resells them, makes 250 pruta profit. The price of sugar is up, everything is up. People in America are told one thing and here they do another thing.

A woman in a red jacket and sun glasses turns to a man named Moishe and asks, "Do you have a little $20.. scripple?" The man is at her service. We ask her how she makes her living. "Out of the air," she says. How does she manage to do that? "You are too young to know. I am old," she says. The thin man chimes in. "The one who has told you you are old has made a lie." Woman: "Oh! What do you want? You don't have the face of a big businessman." Thin man: "Let's change faces. Do you have $50?" And so it goes. The scripmen perspire, the customers thank God for putting a scrip into their hands, the book is open, the hand records, the pocket is full and the heart empty.

Sophie Le Clair

LAST week we dropped by at the office of the Sadot Film Company in Tel Aviv and asked Mr. Arie Lahola, the director of the film now in production, "Every Mile a Stone," whether he could spare half an hour. He told us that he was going to have lunch with Sophie Le Clair, the French actress who came here to play the female lead, and asked us to join them. A door opened and the female lead entered wearing a light blue summer dress, her face made up down to the base of her neck. *Ou s'en va?* she asked, and we walked to a small restaurant nearby. On the way many women turned to look at her. One of them pointed out Sophie's make-up with her chin and said to her friend, "This is really too much."

We took a small table in the corner, and Sophie said in very careful Hebrew, "What is there to eat?" Mr. Lahola repeated the question in much less careful Hebrew to the waitress and

translated the answer into French. *Potage de tomates, poulet peches, and goulache de-poulet.* We all ordered tomato soup. Mr. Lahola sprinkled some sugar on his and looked satisfied. He was wearing a blue wool jacket and a yellow checked shirt. His face was pale.

"Say something in Hebrew," said the director.

Sophie Le Clair put her hands in her lap, parted her lips, thought for a moment, wrinkled her forehead, then said with a smile, "I don't speak Hebrew but I understand everything." (She asked Lahola how one says *un petit peu* in Hebrew. Lahola whispered back *ktsat*). "I understand *ktsat ktsat*," she said lifting a graceful spoonful of soup.

"Tell him something else in Hebrew," insisted the director.

"Do you want to play with me?" she asked.

"Uh, what do you mean?" we asked moving uneasily in our chair. Mr. Lahola explained that she meant to ask whether we wanted to play in the film with her. We didn't know what to answer. "Excellent soup," we said in Hebrew with an excellent French accent.

"She also knows difficult words," said Mr. Lahola and whispered something into the ear of the female lead.

"I am not ready," said Mlle. Le Clair. "I must *lehitaper*."

"Very good," we said, joining Mr. Lahola in a laugh. He told us that she had said the same sentence to Mr. Goskin, one of the film's producers, who doesn't speak any of the languages on this side of the Iron Curtain. "All right, all right," said Mr. Goskin, and then came to ask Lahola what *lehitaper* meant. (It means to apply make-up). We asked the actress whether she reads the local papers, but she said that she just looks at the pictures. "What do you do in your free time?" we asked with the best of intentions.

"I wait for telephone calls in the hotel," she said, "or I go out with M. Lahola to eat ice cream. Could I have a glass of *seltz*, s'il vous plait? It's very boring in the hotel. I'm staying at the Dan. It's funny. A new hotel, modern, but the service is terrible. I ask for *vin blanc* and they bring me *vin rouge*. I order a telephone call and wait half a day. I don't know anyone there. Most of the people are tourists or businessmen."

Mr. Lahola asked us if we happened to know of a kiosk with a telephone. "I've finished shooting most of the main scenes," he said. "We only have to do the small leftovers now, and that's a terrible job. Takes a lot of time. Sometimes I wake up in the morning perspiring and frightened. I remember that I haven't yet shot Sophie's beret or a close-up of some other object. Today I have to do a shot of Sophie phoning from a kiosk."

We said in Hebrew and French that we hoped the film would be a success and ordered a pudding in Yiddish.

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The Mukhtar and the Matza

By AUBREY HODES

THE day after the new kibbutz had settled in the area, Musa Fuad left his hut of tin and sacking and walked over to the wooden houses to pay his first formal visit. As mukhtar of his village, it was his duty to welcome all newcomers to the valley, and besides he had heard that the Yahoud had ploughs that walked without donkeys and knew how to make water hard and cold, ya Allah! So he was very gracious, showed them the nearby spring and the best grazing for their cattle and went back to his villagers triumphantly with a bag of watermelon seeds slung over his horse's back.

The relationship prospered. The Arabs invited members of the kibbutz with exotic tastes to their feasts, and the Jews gave them food wrapped in metal, which was a great wonder to them.

One day, about six months after the arrival of the new settlers, Musa Fuad went over to see Eytan the shepherd to arrange for the purchase of several lambs. As usual, he arrived by sheer chance just before mealtime, and Eytan invited him into the dining-room, where he sat unobtrusively at a corner table and ate with unabashed appetite. The food was poorer than usual, and he noticed with surprise that there was no bread on the tables, only thin wafers the colour of pigeon's droppings. It was known that the crops of the Jews had failed, and that they had lost much money, but he had not known that their position was so difficult.

He ate a piece of the white slice, breaking it off between his fingers as one snaps a stalk of wheat to see if it is time yet to reap. There was no taste to it, and it dried the throat like ripe black figs. He took it out of his mouth and hid it under his plate surreptitiously. One living off this baby-pap could not work in the fields, let alone breed children, ya Allah!

He completed his business, and trudged home with a head heavy with the plight of his neighbours. From his unlit kitchen he brought out a sack and filled it with the fragrant fresh Arab bread the Jews call *pita*, still warm with the yeast smell of the oven, threw it over his horse's back and rode hastily in the direction of the Jewish camp. Straight to the kitchen he made his way, unhitched the sack and placed it on a large iron table. The kitchen staff stared at him blankly.

To make things clearer he removed the *pita* from the sack and pressed it into the hands of those standing around, smiling his most gracious smile and wearing the choicest expression of solicitude and friendship. The settlers looked at one another, and one of them hurried out. Suddenly in rushed a woman, redfaced, brandishing a spoon in one hand, her arms bare in the shameful fashion of their women, shouting in excitable Hebrew, "Take that bread out of here."

Musa Fuad began to explain patiently that the Jews were his friends and brothers, that despite their wonderful ploughing and planting skill, Allah had frowned upon them and had caused the crops to fail, but with the perverse favour of the Di-

vine, He had blessed his own fields a thousandfold despite his ignorance of farming, and accordingly he had brought them a gift to tide over the bad season.

But before he could finish his speech, the fat woman, who was already hot and bothered with the preparations for Passover, seized the bag of bread and threw it out on to the ground outside. The *pita* loaves fell out and lay scattered like tortoises on the mountainside in summer.

Musa Fuad bent to pick up the bread made by his wife, and was she not the best baker in all the area as far as Nazareth? He placed them in the muddied sack and mounted his horse.

"So," he thought bitterly as his mount picked its way towards the tin huts, "their pride is such that they cannot accept my offer of assistance, for they do not want me to know of their poverty. They are starving and will not admit it. Strange are the ways of the Yahoud."

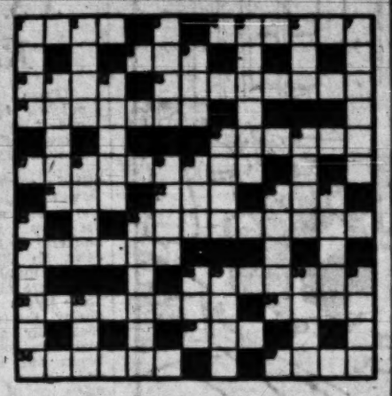
But before he had gone very far, Eytan the shepherd came galloping behind him.

"Stop, stop Musa Fuad!" he shouted. And when the mukhtar stopped with great dignity and offended pride, he continued humbly: "Pay no attention to the fat evil woman. Her husband does not love her and her six daughters are all unmarried." But we, your friends, want you to come to the feast we are having in honour of our forefathers."

And so it came to pass that when the first Seder of the new kibbutz was celebrated, Musa Fuad and several of his fellow-villagers appeared among those who rejoiced. Together they ate the matza, together they cursed the Egyptians, together they drank their glasses of wine, filled to the very brim.

And Musa Fuad and his tribesmen smiled at one another, ate of the roast chicken and kneidlach, and sighed, "Ya Allah, the ways of the Yahoud are strange . . . but pleasant."

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. One of those shaky games? 4. Slings 8. Smith's backward boy. 10. See the point. 12. Certainly not shouted down. 14. Service dog? 15. *Not a* large stone. 17. Travelling this naturally broadens the mind. 21. So this is not liquid. 22. Sweet or green, may be. 23. Too bad if it gets a crush on you! 26. Hens? 27. Leased most of the hall. 29. To be found among the small fry? 32. Put to sleep in striking fashion. 34. This thing's a cert. 35. The garage mechanic's alone. 36. Soon achieved. 37. It goes from stem to stern.

DOWN.— 1. Listen in poetic fashion. 2. Whence the draught may come. 3. Substitute an instrument? 5. Like the edge of a shilling. 6. Perch for an angler. 7. Something to sing for? 9. Spoil part of "4 Across." 11. Dick Barton was often in it. 12. Had a go. 15. This boy is far from serious. 16. Not a nice sort of person. 18. Tied in a knot. 19. Stone is nothing to drink up. 20. Fire-department colour. 23. They're often very chirpy. 24. More and more of a snake? 25. Soap or snow? 28. Played about. 29. Vessel from East Uganda. 30. Only a particular, but it gets me upset. 31. Old musical instrument. 33. Freelance dance? 38. Due, we hear, to be a poem.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.— 1. Putter. 5. Cad. 8. Peel. 9. A-C.I.D. 10. Mystic. 11. Candy-tuft. 13. Coat. 15. Lee. 16. (time) Table. 17. Re-bus. 20. Ton. 22. Bar. 23. Perky. 24. Stubs. 26. Sea (view). 27. Sere. 28. 8-pins-ters. 31. Totals. 32. Asia. 33. Over(o'er). 34. Hop. 35. Really.

DOWN.— 1. Pumice. 2. Testator. 3. Epic. 4. Recalls (callers). 5. Clyde (bank). 6. Dart. 7. Big four. 12. Nee(d). 14. Tank. 15. Ebbs. 19. Base-ball. 20. Tem-pet. 21. Starter. 24. Sea. 25. Mersey. 26. Scoop. 29. Noah. 30. Sore.

Spring Shows at Jerusalem and Haifa Galleries

THERE is nothing springlike about this year's "Salon de printemps", the traditional Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists at the Artists' House. The critic looked in vain for promising young newcomers. Almost all the pictures exhibited could be identified without recourse to the catalogue. The only pleasant surprises in this exhibition are connected with the development of well-known annual exhibitors.

First place among them must go this year to Grete Wolf-Krakauer, whose "Mother and Child" is a lovely picture, happily symbolizing their independent world of love with a kind of crystal bubble, enclosing them and mirroring the surrounding garden. "Mermaid" is a most successful statement of mysterious submarine half-lights.

Mordechai Levanon's enchanting landscape in oil (erroneously listed as "gouaches" in the catalogue) feature glowing dream-cities. The combination of stylized figures and crystalline abstract rock in his "Quarry" pieces is interesting and accomplished.

Hanna Weiler Levi exhibits a light and lovely flower piece and a "Violinist" restrained in colour and brushing. It seems that that happy change of conception which we have been expecting from this artist for a considerable time, has now taken place. These two pictures, in any case, are far better than any of her work we have seen previously.

Among the three well-conceived and well-balanced oils Margot Lange-Aschheim has contributed is a "Still Life," in red, which is an exciting and successful experiment in stylization and colour scale. Lichter-Nahor shows a "Still Life", independent of his master's Matuszak's manner, promising in colour and technically excellent. Of Yona Mach's work we preferred the dashingly impressionist Florentine sketch to his heavy local architectures, of which "Safad" is best in depth.

Ludwig Blum exhibits two virtuously conservative portraits and one of his usual Jerusalem views with lilac Moab in the background. Every art lover in Jerusalem knows that Blum's "stable form" is far better than his "racing form," which means that he has dozens of pictures in his studio which are better than those he chooses for exhibition. Why he insists on exhibiting replicas of the landscapes to be seen in the hall of every self-respecting hotel in Jerusalem is probably more a commercial than an artistic question.

Jacob Eisenberg's conservative landscapes are well meant but decidedly sub-standard. "Earth" by Joshua Hass and Moshe Cohen's "Flowers" are equally unconvincing, but it is impossible to judge an artist by an isolated picture. The two oils by Samuel Levi-Opel, poor in colour and composition, amateurish in the brushwork, are below the general level of the exhibition.

Ruth Bamberger shows a pleasant "Boy" and a "Nude" which is an amusingly precocious impressionist *tour de force*. Glika attempts a strong pattern in her "Jerusalem", but does not entirely succeed. Yehuda Bakon shows "Figures", the surface treatment of which is captivating and the line sensitive, but there is not much that is of merit about his "Head". There are some interesting colour spots is Eugenia Belkine's "Ein Karem".

Shlomo Vitkin has turned wholly cubist. All his oils are good in colour and composition, but the cubist scheme impresses as least artificially enforced in his "Coffee Roaster." Zvi Gall presents two entirely abstract canvasses as "Atomica" and "Nuclear Disintegration." To judge these works must be left to a physicist.

Yehuda Natan's abstract "Promenade and Harbour" and "Fronts and Buildings" could serve as agreeable textile or wallpaper designs. "Girl with Dove" by Yizhak Pugatz is amateurish in its triangular mannerism, but has a certain charm in backgrounds. Levinson's "Caesarea" is empty Dalism, because the perfect correlation of all the motifs in the great surrealist's work is completely missing.

The two abstract compositions by Bezalel and Louise Schatz are decorative, gay and amusing, but those extremely gifted people have held their best back for a coming "Schatz Show" in Tel Aviv and for the "Biennale." (But we hope that this year Israel's art lovers will be shown the Biennale selection before its dispatch to Venice.) *Th.F.M.*

(Water colours, gouaches, graphic art, and the surprisingly numerous sculptures of the "Spring Exhibition" will be reviewed in a second article.)

• • •

THE two artists exhibiting at the Haifa Municipal Museum, A. W. Heinzelman, the American etcher, and J. G. Wertheim, the Dutch sculptor, are intellectual artists. Both require a subject with possibilities. One misses the purely sensuous in the work of either.

Heintzelman, who is the Keeper of Prints in the Boston Public Library, has achieved international standing. His complete catalogue was published in Paris in 1938 and a supplement appeared later in The Print Collector's Quarterly", London. I refer those interested to the Haifa Exhibition catalogue for the list of his distinctions and of the American, British, French and other galleries where his etchings are hung. He has been prominent in organizing exchange shows between America on the one hand and France and Italy on the other. After assisting Israel artists to exhibit in the U.S.A., he is now organizing an exchange exhibition between America and Israel. The 62 etchings and drypoints displayed have been presented to this country by the artist and a group of American collectors.

Heintzelman has the clean line of the true etcher. Depth is obtained by crisscrossing. He is most interested in the depiction of character after a manner akin to that of Rembrandt. Despite many evident influences, Heintzelman remains himself because his power of snapping the sitter's spirit eliminates imitation. Note "Judge Medina"(22), the *bon vivant* of "Type du Quartier Latin" (32), or the hard-bitten "Vigneron" (45.)

These etchings and drypoints represent a long period of artistic activity. Apart from the mark of Rembrandt. I think that, among others, Whistler and Zorn, can be detected. Since these influences could not have been simultaneous, it would have been an advantage to have the pictures dated in order to follow Heintzelman's development.

I have always believed that the amateur collector should start from etchings and that more could have been done in this line in Israel. At the Haifa Museum the visitor will see what first class work entails and the satisfaction to be conveyed to those who acquire it.

WERTHEIM'S sculpture has already been fully described in these columns. He, too, is attracted by personality, and again he is at his best with children. The two Nudes, "East" and "West" are finely done in a rationally pondered line. An interesting point can be found in his busts of older men, Nos. 5, 20 and 21 where Van Eyck's portraiture is clearly reflected. But of all Wertheim's work, whether in bronze, terracotta, or plaster, I give first place to the magnificent bronze "Il sordo," a work of deep-cut folds and creases, an emaciated face reflecting the impact of deafness. *H.*

Radio Review

Middle East Broadcasting

TWO publications have recently been received which deserve mention in this column. The first is the 1954 edition of the "World Radio Handbook" published in English in Denmark. It is an admirable compilation of the basic facts on each radio station of importance in the world and doubtless will serve as the official guidebook for the myriad of radio zealots addicted to knob-twiddling.

It is interesting to note the radio set-up in other Middle Eastern countries. Syria boasts an impressive list of foreign broadcasts in English and French to Europe, Hebrew (destination not specified but presumably in the direction of the "Tel Aviv Government"), Arabic and English to India and Pakistan, Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese to Central and South America, and Turkish to Turkey. It is planning a service to North America and to German-speaking countries. It broadcasts over short-waves on five wavelengths from a 20-kilowatt transmitter and on two wavelengths with 7½ kilowatts.

Egypt possesses the strongest transmitter in the Arab countries —100 kilowatts, with one of 150 kilowatts in the offing. It broadcasts in English, French, Greek, Italian and German for local consumption and in Hebrew and Turkish for abroad, and is arranging for short-wave services to North and South America.

The broadcasting achievements of other Arab countries in the Middle East are negligible and generally only cater to home audiences. Saudi Arabia broadcasts abroad in Urdu and Indonesian, but is installing a 100 kilowatt transmitter for English, Turkish and other languages. Yemen has only a home service, and this just 45 minutes a day.

Israel, of course, broadcasts in a multitude of tongues for home consumption, and in Yiddish, Hebrew, French and English for overseas. Some of the languages carried by Arab stations, notably Turkish and Greek, might be worth considering in an effort to counteract harmful propaganda. One drawback of Israel's short-wave programmes is that they are broadcast over a transmitter of 7½ kilowatts, which is regrettably small for international usage. The fact that a listening public exists at all is well-nigh miraculous.

However, the 50 kilowatt transmitter promised for so many years is now almost ready, and the Minister of Posts has stated that it will be inaugurated on Independence Day. This does not mean that it will then go into regular use. For years, listeners abroad as well as radio personnel in the country have been demanding this strong transmitter.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.8, 48.9 & 323 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.15, 8.50 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY: 4.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Music (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Quartet (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.45 p.m., "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.50 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request programme: Works by Bach, Mahler & Brahms. 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Schubert: Overture in C-major ("In the Italian Style"), played by Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent; Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2 in F-minor; B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra: soloist Marina Stavrieva; conductor Dr. Sawallisch; Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica"); Boston Symphony Orchestra; conductor Serge Koussevitzky. 10.30 Folk Dances (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW: 7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Cherambault: Hero & Leander; Gluck, "Armida," Suite; Brahms, "New Love Songs," Waltzes. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Handel, Israel in Egypt, Oratorio, Part Two. 11.45 Curtain Rises. 12.15 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres & Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of our Time (R). 2.45 Talk.

4.00 Variety (R). 4.45 Opera: Purcell: Tunes, Act One (Israel Opera). 6.00 Don Quixote. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Hazvrdil & Mizmorim Melua. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances (R). 9.20 Concert: Ibert, Concertino da Camera for Saxophone & Orchestra; Gershwin, Piano Concerto in F-major (Soloist: Leonard Pennario). 10.50 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

468, 298, 214, 48.9 M.

English: News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 8.00 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.8 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 Talk. 11.45 News of the Muse.

Tomorrow: 11.15 News and Programme Highlights. 11.25 Songs. 11.35 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 Melaveh Malka. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 216, 225 & 239 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Pesach Programme. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music (R). 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 News. 8.40 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (34.92, 24.92, 20.33 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.

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VOICE OF AMERICA English Broadcasts: (14.9, 19.6, 31.4 M.): 1.00-2.30 p.m. Repeated at 8.00-9.30 p.m. on 25.6 & 31.2 M.

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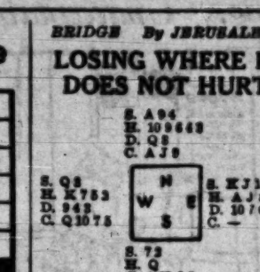
LOSING WHERE IT DOES NOT HURT



South dealer, both sides vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1C	—	1H	1S
2C	—	3C	—
5C	Db	—	—

Declarer took an approving glance at dummy and reproached himself for having missed a redouble. He won the opening lead with the ace of spades, entered his hand with a diamond and, with a grateful look at West for the information supplied, played a trump to dummy's knave. But East showed out, and the contract crashed out of the window.

"Serves you jolly right for having missed to take a finesse for the ten," said North reproachfully. "You should have known that West would not have doubled you on three trumps alone."

"I had given it a thought," replied South, "but it also occurred to me that I would then need two more re-entries in order to clear trumps. But to follow this up, I must needs first discard one spade from dummy, and this again might lead to complications. And then, wouldn't East have giggled if he had the ten of clubs?"

North nodded understandingly and agreed that it was just tough luck West had all the trumps. But in our opinion the game was pretty safe, and there was no need to take any chances as to the possible trump break.

The crux of the problem lies not in the trump split, but in the distribution of diamonds. If we assume that East has at least three diamonds—and this is pretty probable because of his shortage of clubs — then South has it in his hand to shift the spade loser. On winning the opening lead, South should play four rounds of diamonds, discarding both spade losers from dummy. It will not hurt if East does ruff the last diamond, because West will then have only three trumps to the queen; dummy's low trump may then successfully be used to ruff South's second spade, and South will have ample time to re-enter his hand at will in hearts.

As the cards were, West had three diamonds and four trumps. He must of course ruff the fourth diamond; now declarer's best plan is to avoid the temptation of overruffing and to throw the last spade according to plan, thus *discarding his sure loser on West's sure winner.* West may next return a spade; dummy ruffs low and exits with a heart, and a finesse for the queen of trumps will clear the rest.

טור עברי

לכותחילים

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(com-frgun Ha-oo-metmot Ham'oo-ha-dot) the united nations	אום = מקון מאוחדות	(ta-rookh) date	תאריך
(ha-ma) arose (it, she)	קמה	(m'tzay-neem) mark (pl.)	מצינים
(kiy-yoom) existence	קיום	(hit-ka-ness) convened (he, it)	התכנס
(ka-nass) gathered, collected (it, he)	נאסף	(''noo-a) move ment (1)	תנועה
(o-tzar) treasure	אוצר	(2)	תרסמה
(nikh-nass) entered (it, he)	נכנס	(kh-ra-za) declaration	הכרזת
(kin-nass) assembled, convened (3)	כנס	(3)	הקסת
(hikh-nees) brought in (it, he)	הכניס	(Foo-mee) national (4)	לאומי = התקבלה
(hookh-nass) was initiated (it, he)	הוכנס	(5)	התלטה

(1) (bax-man ha-hoo) at that time
(2) (poor-s'ma) was published (it, fem.)
(3) (ha'ka-ma) setting up, establishment
(4) (nit-kabla—hit-kab-la) was passed was adopted (it, she)
(5) (ha'h-la-ta) decision, resolution
(6) (koo-nass) was brought together (he, it)

The Jerusalem "Tur Ivri" Club invites all the readers of this column to join. The next meeting will be at 5 p.m. on Monday, April 26, at the Cafe Rehavia.

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Safety First When The Children Are at Home

"I'M sleepy," said the three-year-old.

"So'm I," said her father, waking up reluctantly. The seder had gone on till long after midnight. We had had a heavy lunch. It was four o'clock — the first day of Pessah. Even Tel Aviv's clangour was stilled.

"I'm not at all sleepy," — the six-year-old of course. "You see that I'm not sleepy." She performed a complicated arabesque. "*Halevnai* that it should always be *boker*. Am I sleepy? I ask you."

The three-year-old lay down on the floor.

"Didn't I say the child should have been taken home early?" said the father playing her father. (Too heavily I thought)

"So she'll go to bed now." I said and bent over her. She turned up her eyes, took one look at me — and vomited.

"I've felt that way myself, sometimes," said my admiring spouse. "Especially in the morning." But he jumped up. "She must be sick."

She was. She had poisoned herself, that's all. Playing *abba v'ima* she and another "pre-schooler" had been systematically fed "porridge," made from a paste of some 30 crushed aspirin tablets and water.

"They said it was potato flour," said the stricken six-year-old. "And she said it was lovely."

Both three-year-olds have recovered — and we have called a residents' meeting.

Rubbish Tin Danger

An inspection of the grounds — particularly in the precincts of the refuse bin — revealed three tins half-full of kerosene, a discarded ammonia bottle still containing a lethal dose of liquid, and even a bottle with a few spoonfuls of spirits of salts. (The mother that was responsible blamed me for this. She said I had published that *dmei eish* was too dangerous to keep in the house. Thus she consigned it with carefree *joie de vivre* to the children's playground). The rest of our formidable cache included a score of rusted razor blades, an interesting series of jagged pieces of glass and various skewer-like prongs and pieces of wire, to say nothing of a carefully-placed banana peel. The miracle is that no one was hurt until today.

Now we have a programme.

Two households will be responsible for the safety of the grounds, entrance and stairs each week, according to a duty roster to be drawn at the meeting. (We hope the children will find this a game and not a chore).

For family safety every household will be offered a sheet of "safety-instructions" in Hebrew and his own mother-tongue. (This involves a dozen languages, by the way).

- Warn your children not to taste anything of unknown origin which they may find or which may be offered them in games.
- Warn them not to play with medicines or poisons, emphasising that these are useful only when properly handled by competent adults.
- Keep the household cleaning poisons and the household medicines in two separate cupboards, both well out of reach and securely locked. (Merely having things out of reach is not enough. This often presents a challenge to a daring child).
- See that opened tins, broken glass and other jagged refuse is removed and placed out of harm's way in a covered receptacle.
- Educate the children not to leave toys, equipment and shoes lying where they can cause a fall. (And if you employ a maid include her too in this education programme.)
- Turn the handles of cooking pots on the stove away from the children's reach, and generally overhaul your kitchen with family safety in mind.
- Don't turn on an electric switch with a wet hand; and don't clean or move electrical equipment when it is still connected.

"I only wish I knew..." I said wistfully to the six-year-old, pausing in the typing of a sentence which I had been given to understand tells Turkish parents how to keep their children away from medicines thus: *soylewis cocuklarini su oyna-masinlar ilaclara:* "...I only wish I knew how the *hevra* got her to go near the stuff. Let alone to take it and declare it 'lovely'."

Said the three-year-old when she got up bright as a whistle next morning: "I always said you asp'rin is not good for me. Now you know."

ELIZA

Brains Obstacle To Romance

NEW YORK (U.P.).—TODAY'S woman is twice as brainy as her grandmother, but what she's gained in intellect, she's lost in romance, one authority says.

Dr. Jolande Jacobi, of the faculty of the Carl Jung Institute for Analytical Psychology, Zurich, Switzerland, says that modern woman does not hold man in awe as did the woman of two generations ago.

"Woman has solved her inferiority complex on the intellectual level," said Dr. Jacobi, who is lecturing on marriage at the New School for Social Research.

But the psychotherapist says that modern woman's equal status also has eliminated much of the fantasy and beauty from her life. She has become too much of a pal, and as a result, protection, gallantry, and courtship have gone out of the window.

Dr. Jacobi says men aren't inclined to woo women when they are forced to compete with them for jobs or seats on the subway.

Dr. Jacobi, a grandmother, doesn't see much chance of today's woman reverting to the type of 50 years ago, but she does feel that a successful marriage these days requires a lot of work.

"The perfect marriage," she said, "requires that the partners love each other as they are, and not as wish fulfilment would require them to be."

Paris and Jerusalem

HANNAH Siedner's Hat Show which took place before the festival, would be rated significant anywhere. It was not only that many of the hats shown were original French models from houses like Dior, Balmain, Jacques Fath, Claude St. Cyr and Reboux, brought here by Mrs. Siedner from Paris, but her own creations were outstanding in style and good taste.

The following Paris trends were evident. The toque shape, hesitantly introduced last winter, is now the fashion lead — worn dead straight and forward. It is repeated again and again in different shades and materials, which include exciting new textures, like a rough "corded" straw called Picot, lacquered nylon strips in unusual colours called "Ondine" and novel imprimé prints such as Alpaca Straw imprimé, laine imprimé gros-grain imprimé and the revolutionary "velvet-relief" imprimé on which the design appears to be "hand-painted" with luxurious velvet-textured paint, rather than "printed" as in the past. There was a delightful little toque of white Alpaca with a Chinese design of black "velvet."

In addition, "Coiffure" hats are also popular. These are delicate arrangements of straw flowers, feathery lacquered nylon strips, or any of the new materials, arranged cunningly like ornaments in the hair to underline the lady's natural hair style.

A cocktail toque in aqua-marine satin with reflecting embroideries. Photo by Braun

Other new materials include Loufa, made of the fruit of the Loufa tree, which incidentally grows here and from which our dish-scrubbing pads are made. Processed in Paris and launched this season by Dior, it looks like delicate white lace. Several models were shown in this becoming material, including a flattering "Coiffure" hat and a big, floppy "Garbo" hat, held in position by giant gold and white pins. Well suited to our climate, both were much applauded.

Finally, there was a most amusing new material called "Straw-Fringes," which looks very much like coloured ostrich feathers, and has replaced the well-loved feather toques and skull-caps of last winter. Soft and flattering to the face, it created a sensation in "Scandale," a gold-brown toque trimmed with a filmy green veil, and in "Rumeur," a green Picot straw.

Jacques Fath is responsible for introducing the new giant bow, stiffly sticking out at the side of small hats. One of his models — a tiny bright red straw toque—created a stir with its stiff white organza bow. The side-bow idea was repeated in several other models. It was particularly attractive in lacquered organza on a huge taupe-coloured cartwheel hat.

My own favourite was the last number of the show, appropriately called "Magie," a toque of shiny corded straw, reflecting many pastel shades with the straw ends fluffed out to form a feathery trimming round the border which repeated the pastel "mother-of-pearl" shades — the whole magical effect accentuated by a smoky grey-blue veil.

N. LOURIE

SLEEVELESS FOR SPRING

"Plaisir," a sleeveless dress by Marcus of London in heavy black cotton poplin with corded pockets on bodice and skirt. The dress has a Channel seam at the back and front. Both the pockets and seams are edged with mushroom cotton. Express Photo

More Divorces in U.K.

BRITAIN'S latest divorce figures are striking. In the five-year period 1946-50, the average number of petitions filed was 38,901. The previous five-year period saw 16,075 filed. Between 1921-25, there were 2,848.

Many causes have contributed, but a prominent one is the much greater availability of advice about how to get divorced quickly, cheaply and quietly. Britain's Legal Aid Advice Act was not passed until 1949, but increased aid and advice came as a result of the war, particularly from Army chaplains and welfare officers.

Nature Notes

Red Gazelles Now Protected

ONE of the most beautiful animals of Israel, the Red gazelle *(Gazella dorcas)*, was in danger of being exterminated by hunters. A little more than 30 years ago I saw herds now and again on Mt. Carmel. Twenty years ago, when we came to live in the Coastal Plain, I sometimes saw single individuals, mostly in the dunelands. I heard of their being shot repeatedly. Nowadays, there seem none left in the vicinity. The Israel Government has at long last protected them by law, not only in the closed season; this was a wise move.

The Red gazelle is one of the few wild ruminants left in the country. In fact, all but three species have been exterminated—these are the above, the Black-nosed gazelle *(Gazella arabica)* and the Ibex *(Capra nubica)*.

The other day, travelling through the north-western Negev by car, I had the great joy of seeing a small herd of three Red gazelle feeding. It was not far from Gaza. The beasts were startled by the noise we made driving along a track through the barley fields, and they bounded off in great graceful leaps. But when we stopped, they halted too, flinging up their heads and pointing their ears in the universal attitude of deer and antelope, listening and scenting, and presently they went on placidly grazing.

They have plenty to eat this year: every square metre in the Negev is emerald green. I only wish I may see them with fawn when I come again in a few weeks' time. The gazelle has one baby only, and it is quite as entrancing as a young deer.

P.A.

Your Hands in Summer

I have suffered from really excessive perspiration of the palms during the hot season for as long as I can remember. I have spent a fortune on doctors and undergone the most painful treatments; but so far nothing has helped.

H. Haifa.

STRANGELY enough two more queries on this very topic came to me today. (From S. and L., of Tel Aviv.) I can well imagine that such a handicap makes the approach of summer dreaded.

H. does not mention what treatments she has undergone. Doubtless these have been directed at the body's cooling mechanism: the sweat glands and their functioning.

To treat the symptom, though not the cause, wash the hands frequently in cool water to which you should add one of the following: Potassium permanganate, Alaun, Perhydrol, strong vinegar or lemon juice. Try to find out which two of these are the most effective for you. Then alternate them in use. (Keep the bottles handy in the bathroom cupboard).

Dust your hands with a powder designed to check excessive perspiration: Fissan Anti Perspiration Powder is a good example. Use this freely several times in the day. If necessary carry a small plastic container designed for such a purpose.

Try an anti-perspirant such as Odorono, Mum, or the Helena Curtis liquid.

In Summer it is worth wearing gloves of the netted variety. They are high fashion at the moment, and will help keep your hands dry.

Perspiring palms (known as hyperidrosis) are sometimes psychosomatic. If you find the condition aggravated when you are tired, nervy, excited or run-down you might consider a discussion with a specialist recommended by your general practitioner.

LIESL EISINGER

Finishing Off the Matzot

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

By this weekend the family will be weary of matza, the potato ration will have run out, and Milady will be wondering what in the shops will give the last days of Passover a culinary lift, and satisfy the family's hankering for a tasty filler.

The dullness can be taken off the matza if you have an oven or a grill. Rub the cut side of an onion, or garlic, over matza. Sprinkle with salt and a little melted margarine or butter, and brown in a hot oven for 3 to 5 minutes, or slip it under the grill to brown. This is very appetizing and the matza will come in for a fresh welcome served in this way.

The following dish can be used as an accessory to the fish or meat you are serving, as you would potatoes or rice. Or you can sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and serve with sour cream.

MATZA SCRAMBLES

3 eggs; 3 tbsps. cold water; 1 tsp. salt; 2 matzas; 1 onion, diced (but not if served as a sweet dish); 3 tbsps. fat.

Beat eggs, add water, salt. Stir. Break matzas into small pieces and stir into the mixture. Let stand 15 minutes while you lightly fry the onion in the fat. Add the mixture and cover. Cook over moderate heat, stirring occasionally to break the mass into scrambles.

VEGETABLE KUGEL

This is a true Holiday dish and can be used either as a side dish or as a dessert. It keeps beautifully for weeks, so make a lot and keep it in the refrigerator for a repeated treat in days to come.

1 cup orange juice; ½ tsp. salt; ½ tsp. cinnamon; ½ cup sugar; ½ cup matza meal; ½ cup margarine; ½ cup raisins or figs or jam (chopped fruit); 1 large grated apple (optional); 1 lemon, juice and rind; 1 cup grated raw carrot; 2 cups grated raw sweet or plain (or both) potatoes.

Combine the dry ingredients. Add fruit, stirring lightly, to coat it. Add the mixed vegetables and lemon and orange juice and rind. Heat the fat in a casserole, then pour into mixture. Combine well. Turn into the greased baking dish (or wonder pot) and bake for about one hour. Serve plain (or with a lemon sauce if used as a dessert).

MATZA KUGEL

3 matzas; water; 3 eggs, separated; ½ cup sugar; 1/3 tsp. salt; 1 tsp. cinnamon; 1 cup raisins (optional) 3 tbsps. fat; 3 apples, sliced (or 2 sliced vegetable marrows pre-cooked in a little water with sugar, lemon juice and cloves); Grated rind of 1 lemon; ½ cup chopped peanuts.

Soak matzas in cold water to cover. Drain well. Beat egg yolks lightly, add sugar, salt and cinnamon. Stir in the soaked matzas. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and raisins, and turn half the mixture into a heated, well-greased baking dish or wonder pot. Arrange thinly sliced apples or prepared kuss (squash or marrows) evenly, sprinkle with nuts and grated lemon rind. Cover with the rest of the matza mixture.

Dot with remaining fat, sprinkle with more cinnamon and sugar, and bake for about an hour or until nicely browned. Serve with wine sauce or apple sauce. You can vary this dish by omitting the fruit and nuts and substituting browned onion and bits of left-over meat.

WINE SAUCE

1 cup cold water; 1 cup honey; 1 tsp. potato flour; 3 eggs, separated; 1 cup wine; 1 tsp. grated lemon, or orange rind.

Combine water, honey and potato flour in a saucepan and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Beat egg yolks and stir in while hot, beating as soon as well combined and creamy. Remove from heat. Stir in wine and grated fruit rind. Beat egg whites and fold in just before serving.

MATZA MEAL PANCAKES

3 eggs; 1 cup milk or water; 1 cup matza meal; ½ tsp. salt; ½ tsp. sugar; Fat for deep frying.

Beat eggs, add liquid and stir in matza meal and seasoning to make a smooth batter thick enough to drop from a large spoon. Drop by the spoonful into melted shortening deep enough to fry pancakes. If fried in deep fat, pancakes will be crisp and absorb less fat. Brown on both sides, drain well on brown paper, and serve with applesauce or cheese, or sprinkle with sugar and spices.

MATZA PANCAKES

3 matzas; Water; 3 eggs; 1 cup sugar; Dash of salt; 1 tsp. lemon juice; 3 cup melter fat; 1 cup matza meal.

Soak broken matzas in cold water to cover until soft. Drain and squeeze dry. Cream eggs, sugar, salt and lemon juice. Combine and add melted fat and matza meal to make a soft batter. Drop from spoon onto hot greased frying pan and bake until brown on both sides. Sprinkle with sugar and serve hot. If you prefer it, omit sugar and lemon juice, and use lightly fried onion instead.

BAKED MATZA SANDWICHES

1 matza; water; 1 egg; Salt and pepper or cinnamon to taste; Fat.

Soak the matza, broken into quarters, for about 10 minutes in cold water to cover. Press out as much water as possible. Add seasoning to well-beaten egg and pour over matza pieces. Place in the bottom of a well-greased baking pan. Cover with the filling: (Cottage cheese, seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, a dash of salt mixed with 1 egg yolk to 1 cup of cheese). Place remaining matza on top, pressing down. Dot with fat and baked until nice and brown.

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Buyers' Guide
New Names For your Shopping List

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. . . . and London, ANETTA, owner of Tel Aviv's foremost Beauty Salon (18 Rehov Mapu, corner Ben Yehuda) now has the newest hair styles and beauty treatments at her finger tips. And what a collection of accessories and novelties to make you look your very best — and youngest. Make a date by 'Phoning 22848, for a new hairdo, or dye, or enhance your loveliness with a facial, manicure or pedicure.

★

Tried and Trusted

TO fit giver to gift is quite a job and when the country is strange, finding your way through the myriad of gift shops is all the harder. So take your clue from the people on the spot and go to the shop Israelis have trusted for the past 20 years — CHARLOTTE'S, behind G.P.O., Jerusalem — for a superb collection, proved quality, reliable prices, in every type of artistic handicrafts the country offers.

★

Time Out

FOR eating — that's what every tourist must do. And here's where: CAFE VIENNA in the heart of Jerusalem, right on Zion Square, so you waste no precious minutes of your busy sightseeing days. Luncheon or dinner — there's always a satisfying menu or if you prefer — you can eat a-la-carte. Your Jerusalem visit is incomplete without a stop at Cafe Vienna, Zion Square.

★

Bedtime Story

THE loviest ever, on a heavenly rest "ARISTOCRAT" innerspring mattress made by MEFI of Natanya. You're off on a cloud when you stretch out on that wonderful-rest "Aristocrat." For their first birthday MEFI is still giving away a beautiful samforised sheet with every "Aristocrat" (90×190 cm.) you buy. MEFI are also makers of fine sofas, couches and all kinds of beds. On sale at all good furniture stores.

★

Loomed For Fashion

THERE is so much pleasure in wearing and such an added reward in sewing, when you know that you have a washable, non-shrinkable and crease-proof quality fabric of the latest fashion. So see all the Delfiner-Johananoff materials before you buy. Ask for their fashionable DUPPION, SHANTUNG ALPAGHA and Tweeds at DELFINER-JOHANANOFF Shops and at other drapers' shops.

★

Soft and Manageable

AND oh so lovely when you've given your hair a beauty treatment with NECA CREAM SHAMPOO, or one of the specials — Neca Egg or Neca Lanolin Shampoo. Hair roots and scalp will gleam with health while the lustre and gloss make you look your prettiest. Your hair is so soft and easy to manage after every Neca glamour shampoo.

★

Cooking Ease

YOU'LL get a kick out of cooking when you have that favourite packet of Margarine about — so see that your grocer supplies you with MATA. Mata Margarine blends so easily it makes for satin-smooth batters. And what delights are those salads that have MATA SALAD DRESSING to give them that extra special taste. Choose MATA products and be sure of the quality.

★

Master Touch

BEAUTIFUL costume jewellery made by the ROSENBLATT WORKSHOP reflects your own good taste and assures you of fine quality. Set with precious stones, each piece is made by a master craftsman, and is something to be treasured. Rosenblatt at 81 Rehov Nordau, Haifa, also turns heirlooms into fine modern pieces.

★

So Handy — So Nice

THEY are wonderful—these absolutely pure "AROMATIC" spices in the hygienic sprinkler top boxes. How nice to be able to add that bit of extra spice to the plain after-holiday fare with a dash of paprika, fine ground pepper or cinnamon. A cook that has "Aromatic" spices in her kitchen can't go wrong, for the sprinkler top prevents over-seasoning of dishes — releasing just the right amount.

★

Tried It Yet?

IT'S downright good eating those sandwiches with generous slices of SHOMRON CHEESE tucked in. There is no waste about it either — for EDEN'S Shomron Cheese comes in portions — six of them packed in a handy plastic box. So don't put off this family treat — get started as a regular Shomron Cheese fan — the children love it and it's so nourishing.

Call to Fashion

HIGH waisted Empire line or the low no waistline — sweetheart neckline (wide open) or the Peter Pan collar, pleats — from the accordion to the big box, the slim sheath or the wide flare exquisitely cut — all go to make up this years' fashions. See all these really pretty styles that are in ROVELL'S collection at their shop, 12 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem.

★

Every Woman — A Business Woman

ON her shoulders rests the responsibility for the most complicated business there is today — the family budget. Experienced housekeepers know how to make every prutа count. Take washing soap — in itself a small item — but the life of hundreds of pounds of linens depends on its quality. That is why clever housewives do not guess — they rely on MENORAH, whose top-grade quality is indisputable, for it's a Shemen product.

★

Well Bought

KEEPING the women of the family well shod is generally a major problem but your burden is lightened when you bring everyone around to TUCKY, Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem. Quietly and efficiently all the latest models are whipped out. For the ladies the very newest styles — as well as the best shoes for children. Price range is moderate and quality the finest available.

★

So Much To Choose From

STYLE conscious Klein's-Squarenina of 35 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, have a treat waiting for you. Chosen with care by Mrs. Klein, you have a splendid collection of clothes available that look as though they were made just for you. KLEIN'S-SQUARENINA — an old Viennese firm — knows how to cater to your individual needs.

★

Follow The Good Cooks

GOOD cooks know how to appreciate it when someone else does a fine job. That's why TELMA PEA SOUP has acquired such a devoted following so quickly. Made of first quality fresh garden peas, you have a highly nutritious soup carefully prepared for you and ready to serve in just seven minutes preparing time. Keep it stocked.

★

In The Public Eye

THESE are timepieces that will definitely find favour — for Orlogin clocks and watches are the work of fine craftsmen. Featured by BAIDA, Watchmaker of 10 King George Ave., Jerusalem, there are travelling clocks, desk and alarm clocks and wristwatches for men and women. How proud the children will be to have their first wristwatch — one made in Israel.

★

Modern Notes

THE warm glow of copper is so satisfying in modern living rooms and the Copper Plates at the MIKRA STUDIO, 56 Allneby Rd., Tel Aviv, that have a new design in this old craft bring a very special tone to your interior decoration. Also at the Mikra — the delightful coloured reproductions of Israel painters and Art and Music Books, and Kahana ceramics. Special collection of modern silver jewellery.

★

Lifesaver

RIGHT after Passover it will be back on all the grocers' shelves — "SHALVA" — that indispensable breakfast food that saves you those precious minutes between 7.30 and 8 in the morning when everyone rushes off to school, work or office. Ready in a jiffy — served with milk and sugar — the children love "Shalva" — and so do the grown-ups.

★

Body Beautiful

NO matter what the outfit — bathing suit or sweetheart neckline — all the glamour will be gone with the slightest suspicion of unsightly hair. And now that we're going barelegged—don't think twice, for "DISCRETAN" is your answer. "Discretan," a new smooth, white, non-odorous cream is a OLEO Product and is so easy to use. Available at all cosmetic shops.

★

Crisp Look

THAT'S what the season calls for. And with all these new fancy materials — all stiff or stiffened — you need an expert dry cleaner to keep them looking crisp. Take no chances — use KESHET — who have the know-how, years of research and the latest machinery to handle your precious garments. Well-groomed — and clean — the Keshet way.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

HA-HOK HA-PLILI—Halakha Le-Ma'aseh. (The Criminal Law in Theory and Practice). By Uriel Gorney and Abaron Kedron. — Dinim Press, Tel Aviv. 449 pp. IL.14.500.

The publication of this book by the Tel Aviv District Attorney, who was assisted in the compilation of the material by Mr. Kedron, Assist. District Attorney, is a most valuable addition to every judge's and lawyer's library and it is no exaggeration to say that the book, which first appeared in seven successive parts in the course of the year, will become the indispensable handbook for the busy practitioner.

The work contains the entire Criminal Code of 1936 with amendments up to date, and almost one thousand cases and precedents arranged under its respective sections. It sets out in succinct form the facts of each case and the gist of the law applied in the decisions of the District Courts and the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeal during the Mandatory Government and since the establishment of the State, as well as all English cases cited

Pinhas Rosen
Minister of Justice
From a portrait by Nathan Handel (father of Ida Handel, the violinist)

in such judgments, covering a period of well-nigh 30 years.

The compilation does not include any cases on evidence or procedure, except where they directly affect the substance of the law, such as cases on corroboration required for the evidence of accessories to a crime, cases on perjury and offences against morality.

Impact of Case Law

The ample space given to precedents is particularly welcome. Case law is becoming of ever greater importance in the application of the substantive law, and the judicial reports of our own Courts show that it forms a material part of the legal arguments presented by Counsel to the Courts and is the basis of legal reasoning and decision in most judgments.

The appendices constitute an important part of the book. They give the whole Criminal Code in force on May 14, 1948 in the original English text, Ordinances closely related to criminal law, such as the Contempt of Court Ordinance and the Firearms Ordinance and recently repealed sections of the Criminal Code, important for the practitioner from the point of view of comparative law. All this is accompanied by the fully digested decisions concerning the respective laws. Thus, to mention only one example, there are more than 30 judgments on the Contempt of Court Ordinance alone.

Recent legislation, such as the new Bribery Law and the Law of Assault on Police Officers, is incorporated into the Hebrew text of the Code. The definitions set out in Section Five of the Code are all listed in their alphabetical order in Hebrew, not following the English order of the section; this facilitates quick search and information. A comprehensive alphabetical index, as well as tables of cases, complete the book.

As District Attorney, as an Israel Advocate and member of the English Bar, as well as lecturer at the Tel Aviv High School for Law and Economics, Mr. Gorney has at his disposal a many-sided experience which is clearly revealed in the excellent arrangement of the book.

S. MOSHKOWITZ-VARKONY

American Poetry In Hebrew

By DOV VARDI

MIVHAR SHIRAT AMERICA (Anthology of American Verse). By Reuven Avinoam—Am Oved. 688 pp.

Prof. Simon Halkin's translation of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" which saw light two years ago, Tchernikhovsky's classic rendering of Hiawatha and Evangeline, and some of Poe which Jabotinsky did so well, (all partly included here) have been the only American poets generally familiar to the Hebrew reader, so that even small acquaintance with the 51 poets included in this anthology can fill a gap. It may also do away with that appraisal of American poetry which derives from continental tastes and criticism.

Covering over 300 years of poetry from Anne Bradstreet to George Dillon, this fine, illustrated, comprehensive edition, could, we dare say, be a literary event even in America.

Translator's Dilemma

As for the translations themselves, the achievement is uneven. Among the 233 poems which Avinoam himself translated, some well, particularly the shorter free verse pieces; others are made difficult by contorted or uneven phrasing, or, often too, by an unhappy choice of words, so that the full enjoyment of the works is curtailed. Of course, there is the question every translation raises, and that is fidelity. In general, Avinoam tries to hold keel with the original, even more than Jabotinsky did, but when he must strip the deck to meet the problem of matching the form, he unfortunately casts overboard just that which he should have held on to.

In view of the labour which such a volume must have demanded, it is perhaps unfair to muster further reservations. However, almost anyone acquainted with American poetry will, without doubt, question the short critical interpretations in the biographical sketches of each poet. One can also challenge the selection, but then one single translator is unavoidably limited by his ability and his taste. Certainly then, some very important poets are missing, to mention only Hart Crane. And of those after Dillon (why stop with him?) there is at least Karl Shapiro. On the other hand, some poets are included who have no significance beyond the fact that they have become anthology museum pieces thanks to Untermeyer et al. But then we are thankful for the inclusion of some of the Negro poets, the Benets and the more classic moderns: Sandburg, Frost, Robinson and others.

As the first ambitious anthology of American poetry in Hebrew, we welcome this work for what the discriminating reader will be able to find in it. After all, it is poetry which you need not read from start to finish, and if you dislike the way a poem runs, turn the page.

JOSEL BERGNER: "FRIENDS"

French Impasse In Indo-China

By ANDREW BOYD

REPORT ON INDO-CHINA. By Bernard Newman. Hale, London. 239 pp. 18/-.

Bernard Newman is an inveterate teller of travellers' tales who already has over 60 books to his credit. He believes in giving information to his readers the painless way, mainly by recording casual chats with the people he meets on his journeys; and this may be the reason why his books do not always receive the attention they deserve. The latest, "Report on Indo-China," is a typical example of his method and is of some importance because of its topicality and because so few up-to-date accounts exist of the extraordinary complications of this odd war which has now been going on for over eight years.

Mr. Newman "did" the country in three busy months last year. During this time he travelled more than 25,000 miles, and met Emperor Bao Dai, the King of Laos and the Prime Minister of Viet Nam. He flew into Luang Prabang with a battalion of French Foreign Legionaires. And he talked with everyone: doctors, teachers, officials, peasants and enemy prisoners. Amongst the rather frequent banalities of his self-styled "descriptive reportage" the diligent reader will find nuggets of useful information and acute comments on the military and political problems which confront the French and their allies.

Queer Warfare

The author compares their position to that of firemen equipped with up-to-date but cumbrous apparatus who find that the fire is far from the road, that they cannot get their wonderful machines up to it, and that the man with a bucket of water is more practical. This is an apt description of the queerness of guerrilla warfare. It is said, for instance, that most Viet Nam territory passes under the control of the Viet Minh by night; and the author himself vouches for the fact that children from Viet Minh areas commonly appear every day at government schools for their lessons and return home in the evening.

But despite the difficulties which this kind of fighting obviously raises, Mr. Newman believed a solution was possible when he wrote six months ago. Whether he would do so now, of course, is another matter. The French Government itself now appears to have come round to the view that there can be no victory in the sense of a clear military decision followed by the final submission of the Viet Minh. In Mr. Newman's opinion, the key to the military problem lay largely in Viet Namese willingness to build up their armed forces; but this was hardly likely to be wholeheartedly forthcoming so long as the French withheld political independence from them. It now looks as though political delay will be paid for by military stalemate.

The author sheds new light on the benefits which pre-war French rule brought to Indo-China, whose standards of health and education were — and in some areas still are — very high for an Asian country. It is tragic that the French should have even partially nullified their own good work by refusing to grant that independence which in the long run they will not be able to withhold. The prospects of salvaging a negotiated peace at the Geneva political conference do not seem bright; and some of the reasons become clearer after one reads Mr. Newman's book.

THE AGE OF BOMBS

In the correspondence column of "The Times," a school teacher writes:—

Sir,—In the bus, on the way to school, asked one of our small boys (aged 11) what he intended to be when he grew up. He replied, "Sir, I need not worry, as by that time there will be nowhere to grow up on."

AN ANCIENT PILGRIM

JERUSALEM JOURNEY: Pilgrimage to the Holy Land in the 15th century. By H.F.M. Prescott. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. 218 pp. 18/-.

Miss Hilda Prescott, who wrote a brilliant historical novel on the Tudor Age, "The Man on the Donkey," has turned her learning wit and imagination to bring to life the chronicles of the 15th century pilgrims to the Holy Land. Her principal source is the chronicle of Friar Felix Fabri of Ulm, who made two pilgrimages, in 1480 to Jerusalem, and in 1483 to Jerusalem and to Sinai. He left a copious record of his journey; for, as he says — "I never passed one single day without writing some notes, not even when I was at Sea; in storms, or in the Holy Land; and in the Desert I have frequently written as I sat upon an ass or camel, or at night while the others were asleep."

Miss Prescott has woven into the tapestry of her history threads from many other pilgrim tales, particularly by Breytenbach, Paul Walther and Pietro Chasola, who went to the Holy Land at about the same time. She is scrupulous to cite chapter and verse for each extract. The result is sometimes like a patchwork quilt, showing the stitches. And sometimes the reader wearies a little of the author's reflections on her hero.

But by and large, she gives us skilfully a picture of Venice where the pilgrims gathered; of the galleys in which they crossed the Mediterranean; of the islands where they stayed on the way: Corfu, Crete, Cyprus; above all of the Holy Places: Jaffa and Ramleh, Jerusalem and Bethlehem, the Dead Sea and the Jordan.

It is in many ways an engaging picture. The relations between the Moslem Saracens who ruled the country, and the Christian pilgrims on the whole were friendly. Fabri quotes a Mameluke officer: "God created the Christians as well as the Moslems." He is impressed by the wonderful cleanliness and beauty of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. He admires the dignity of the "Saracen Lords" who sat at the door of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, when the pilgrims were let in, and he explains: "The Easterns are influenced by other stars and a different climate." At the same time he notes that Germans can never agree with Italians, "because each nation has hatred of the other rooted in its very nature." That was to be proved true again 450 years later.

Miss Prescott's anthology throws bright light on some virtues of the 15th century before the Reformation split Europe in twain, the pride of Venice that held "the gorgeous East in fee," the unity of Christendom in that age of less easy communications, the simple ardour and faith which filled the pilgrims and prevailed over all hardships.

The book is illustrated with 13 plates and six woodcuts from mediaeval chronicles. The present reviewer regrets that it stops when Friar Fabri sets out on the dreaded journey across the desert to Mount Sinai. We hope Miss Prescott will be encouraged to throw the light of her learning on that journey.

NORMAN BENTWICH

Studies in Phonetics

MIVTA'IM SEFATENU, Studies in Historical Phonetics of the Hebrew Language. By Y.F. Gumperts. — Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem. 8; 349; XX pp.

This work of Dr. Gumperts can, without exaggeration, be described as a landmark in the progress of research into Hebrew historical grammar, and it is to be regretted that its outstanding value cannot be adequately explained within the space here available. As its publication happens to coincide with the discovery of the new materials with which the Dead Sea Scrolls provide us, it is to be hoped that the many and varied questions raised by the Scrolls will from now on be treated in the light of the problems and solutions presented the Jerusalem physician and scholar.

The work is a collection of seven papers previously published in various periodicals. They have been revised and enlarged, as well as enriched by three articles now published for the first time. All of them concentrate upon the problem of how to understand the usual punctuation of the Bible as handed down to us from the *Sopherim* (editors of the consonants' text) and *Nakdanim* (punctuators.) A minute investigation of the pronunciation of Hebrew in their days, based upon all sources available, Jewish tradition, commentaries, transcription in other languages and ancient translations, and examined by modern methods of phonetics and (as the laryngologist-author tells us), the pathology of speech, shows clearly that a great many of the strange forms occurring in the Scriptures are by no means deviations from grammatical rules, but reflect the endeavour of the Masoretes to secure correct pronunciation by graphical devices. Similarly, the author explains certain difficulties in the cantillation signs *(te'amim)*.

Foundations of Grammar

Not all the solutions presented by the author can be regarded as final. He is obviously influenced by Prof. Kahle's now antiquated theory that the Masoretes did tamper with tradition for the sake of grammatical theories of their own. But the lasting merit of Dr. Gumperts' book does not lie in the solutions he offers, but in the striking proof that any progress in Hebrew historical grammar must depend upon incessant consideration of its phonetic foundations.

It is to be hoped that the author will sum up his researches in more systematic form. The comprehensive index of words does much to facilitate the further study of certain questions; it would be even more helpful if the author had also added an index of Biblical passages.

The last paper, which deals with the Sephardic pronunciation of immigrants from Germany, will be of interest to readers not otherwise concerned with historical problems. A 20-page English summary of the contents of the book enables the non-Hebrew reader to acquaint himself with the results of the author's research.

M. PLESSNER

Hebrew Printers' Guild

HED HADFUS (Printing Echo). No.9, January, 1954. National Union of Printing Workers, Histadrut. 68 pp.

It may not be widely known, but President Yitzhak Ben-Zvi 50 years ago organized the Printers' Union in Jerusalem and led the trade's first strike in this country. For his exemplary services for the Union since then, the President has been made an honorary member, the first award of the kind in the Union's history.

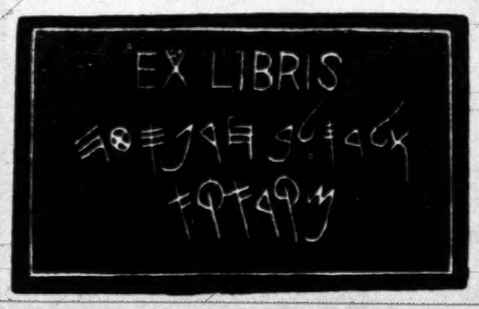
The late Prof. Simha Assaf, scholar and historian, a protagonist of Hebrew book production and of the printing trade in the country, is the subject of an appreciation by G. Kressel who suggests that the Union collect Prof. Assaf's writings on the subject and publish them in a single volume. A lecture by Prof. Assaf himself on the development of Hebrew printing is also included in this number.

"Hed Hadfus" is unique in that it is a magazine published by printers for printers and for the general reader who may be interested in the art of printing and cognate crafts, such as the graphic arts, printing machines, paper production, the art of lettering and book making, to name a few sections only. A special section is devoted to the onerous task of the proofreader and what he has to cope with; the writer of this article advocates the institution of an extensive proof-reading training programme.

There is an interesting article on the revival of Jewish typographical art and a short but absorbing piece on Jewish book plates in which the writer, A. Weiss, informs us that this is an art older than the printed book. The article includes a short history of *ex libris* and an analysis of their styles.

(See reproduction below).

The magazine does not shrink from reprinting articles from abroad, and its aim is to be as informative and as universal in scope as conditions permit. Both editorially and technically it does credit to our local masters of the "Black Art."



This Ex Libris, a lino-cut, was drawn in ancient Hebrew (Phoenician) characters for Wladyslaw Chrapusta by Wladyslaw Florczyk, a Polish artist who is an expert in the Hebrew language and has translated stories by Bialik into Polish; he has also published his Hebrew correspondence with Bialik.

The Youth of Chester Nimmo

EXCEPT THE LORD. By Joyce Cary.— Joseph. London. 276 pp. 12/6.

Last year, Joyce Cary wrote an amusing political novel, "Prisoner of Grace", technically a masterpiece, telling the story in the name of the heroine and most successfully disguising his style and manner. He seems to be planning a cycle with the same characters, for the new book tells us about the childhood and youth of Chester Nimmo, that clever and unscrupulous hypocrite who rises to be Lord Nimmo and only misses the Premiership by a hair.

It is with reluctance that this reviewer sees herself forced to report that the new book is a failure. The sly old man writes down the story when he is in his seventies, without a trace of that subtle humour, sometimes deliberately unconscious, that distinguished the first narrative in the name of his wife.

The odd technique of cutting up the tale into four or five-page snippets makes for breathless, uncomfortable reading, and the subject is far from being absorbing. It is the tale of a narrow Methodist farmer and his family, notably his son Chester and his very charming sister. Chester loses his faith, regains it towards the end, and so completes a full circle — from preacher to nihilist agitator to preacher. His political career, the subject of the first book, is foreshadowed, as is his marriage to the "princess", the remote star of his childhood.

PAULA ARNOLD

Life and Letters

Servant of Zionism

Israel Cohen, who celebrates his 75th birthday in London on April 24, can look back to nearly half a century of devoted work in the cause of Zion. For 30 years, from 1910 to 1940, he was General Secretary of the Zionist Organization, and his activities included many important missions to Central and Eastern Europe and the Far East.

A prolific writer and journalist, Mr. Cohen has published several books on Zionism and contemporary Jewry, as well as literary essays. His "Journal of a Jewish Traveller" (1925) reflects his experiences in many lands, and his "Short History of Zionism," the best concise work in this field, has been transcribed into Braille and will shortly appear in Hebrew translation. In earlier years, Israel Cohen frequently contributed to (as it then was) *The Palestine Post*.

Independence Day Publication

For the 4th year in succession, the Hebrew Writers Union, assisted by the Independence Day Committee, will publish a special illustrated issue of "Komemiut," with contributions from over 30 writers, poets and artists. The editors are Anda Pinkerfeld, Sh. Shofen, and Haim Toren.

Stamp of the Week

Away across the desert goes the postman on his camel . . . and so the Sudan sends us a fine old friend of a stamp in a new form.

These camel stamps have been going strong for 56 years, but the new issue differs in one important way from its predecessors. It bears the words: "Self Government. 1954."

The Egyptians are desperately anxious to have the Sudan united with them because it controls the headwaters of the Nile, the lifegiver to Egypt's arid fields and parched crops. But the fighting men of the Sudan oppose any such linkup. So the question that the postman on his camel raises is this: Will the Sudan have self government and peace as well in this year, 1954? Or will there be more trouble?

The stamp is perforated 13, and a set of three costs 2/8d. in London.

London Express Service.

Chess

PROBLEM No. 885
D. HJELLE, Norway
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf7; Qh7; Re1; Ba5, Ba8; Kg2, Kh2; Pc3, f4, g2. (10)
Ke6; Re3, Re1; Bb1, Bc1; Kc6, Kg4; Pb5, d4, e6, f2, h6. (12)

WHITE MATES IN TWO

PROBLEM No. 886
U. GRUNBLATT, Ma'barot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kd3; Rd7; Kte6; Pb2, d2, e2, f4, g2, h5. (9)
Ke8; Qb8; Ra8; Rh8; Pa5, b7, c7, d6, f6, f7, g4, h7. (12)

HELPMATE IN TWO

I. Set. II. Move Pf6 to e5, Pb5 to b6 and mate.

HASTINGS 1933

The encounter between the two Soviet participants was far from a "Conventional draw" as could be expected. Here is the game:

Game No.497

White: Tolush Black: Bronstein

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 e6 3.Kfc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 d5 5.a3 B:c3+ 6.Q:c3 Kfe4 7.e3 c5 8.d:c5 0-0 9.Qd2 Kfg4 10.Kf3 d:c5 11.Q:d8+ K:d8 12. 7:e Ke7 13.Bd2 Rd8 14.Re3 Kf4; e5 15.Kt:e5 Kt:e5 16.Bb4+ Ke8 17.Re1 f6 18.0-0 Re8 19.B:e5 f:e 20.Rfd1 Ke7 21.Kf3 a5. Draw agreed.

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Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Mosad Bialik offers three new works of outstanding interest and value. The first is Volume Two of the "Biblical Encyclopaedia" ("Bet" to "Zayin;" subscription for the entire 5-volume set: IL.75—), with 512 double-columned pages and containing, among the numerous illustrations, an excellent road-map of ancient Israel. Next is Nahman Avigad's "Matzevot K'dumot b'Nahal Kidron" (Ancient Tombstones in the Vale of Kidron, IL.7.500), a sort of introduction to the history and construction of monuments with special attention to the Tomb of Absalom. And third, N.H. Tur-Sinai's "Halashon v'Hasefer" (The Language and the Book, IL.8—), second and revised edition.

Am Oved also presents three new books. Its list is led by "Snunit Rishona" (First Swallow, IL.2.100) the story of an Arab girl who comes to Israel and joins a kibbutz. Following that is a thick volume with a leaf-coloured cover, "Olam Hatzmahim" (The World of Plants) by Michael Zohary, Professor of Botany at the Hebrew University, dealing with the evolution and geography of the higher plants; and third is the book by David Zaslavsky, Director of the Labour Ministry's Housing Section Planning and Development Department, who writes on "Shikun Olim Hadashim" (New Immigrant Housing, showing what the Government has accomplished in its five year effort to provide the newcomers with adequate housing facilities.

The mysteries of rapid calculation are provided in "Hishuvel Pâlâ" (Lightning Calculation Tekhnica u'Mada, IL.2.150) by A. Selman, an attempt to give the reader a lightning course in "arithmetic without tears." In similar vein is "Kitvei Starim" (Code Writing, Eshkol, IL.1.300) instructions for the reading, deciphering and creating cryptic messages.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

"Not As A Stranger," by Morton Thompson, (Scribners, 948 pp. IL.6.630) is the story of a boy who wants to become a doctor and does so, in the noblest sense of the term, after many pages of exploring the trials and temptations which beset a conscientious physician. It is reminiscent of Lewis' Arrowsmith and Cronin's Citadel, but it takes our hero longer to win through to Aesculapius. Very much feebler is a French version of the doctor's dilemmas — "The Doctors," by André Soubiron (Putnam, IL.4.940). The tradition of the dialogue is so bad that it makes us realize how high the general level of translation is nowadays.

Another French novel is Francois Mauriac's "The Mask of Innocence" (Farrar Strauss & Young, 206 pp. IL.3.750) which is gripping and well-written, although unpleasant. Like Anglo-Saxon Catholics, Mr. Mauriac seems very preoccupied with the worms of corruption gnawing at human character as well as human flesh.

As Joyce Cary is one of the best of the current British writers — his "The Horse's Mouth" is perhaps the most brilliant and incisive record of an artist which I have read — it was a sad disappointment to find his "Except the Lord" (Harpers, 276 pp. IL.2.-) a laborious and dull novel dealing with a dull religious family.

People who enjoyed Daphne Rooke's "Mittee" will be equally delighted by her "Ratoons" (Houghton Mifflin, IL.2.500, Ballantine Books 430 pr.) Apparently the Yorkshire winds that first howled over Cathy's and Heathcliff's graves are now sweeping in a big way across South Africa.

PHILIP GILLON

Publications Received

Smith A.E., English in the Modern School. Methuen, London.

Drago Ch., Two-Gun Cohen. Cape, London.

Hobman D.L., The Welfare State, Murray, London.

Ministry of Labour and National Service, Report of the National Youth Employment Council on the work of the Youth Employment Service 1950-1953. H.M. Stationery Office, London.

Kayserling L.H. & Dublin-Kayserling M., Israel's Needs and our Responsibilities. State of Israel Bonds, New York.

Mendlow A.A., Kahn Sh. J., & Shalvi A., (selected & ed.) Man and Men. An Anthology of English and American Prose. Publishing House, Ahiasaf Ltd., Jerusalem.

The Jewish Travel Guide 5714 (1953-54), German Edition. Compiled by Paneuropean Edition.

Calendario Atlante De Agostini 1954. Instituto Geografico De Agostini-Novara.

Kowalski I., Di Geheime Drukerei Fin Yidishen Untergrund (The Secret Press of the Yiddish Underground Movement). Groenish Printing Corp., New York.

the female sex

s. de beauvoir, the 2nd sex
psychosex functions in women
kinsey, sex behaviour female
bonaparte, female sexuality.

LOGOS

28 ben yehuda, tel aviv, (23337)

"AKIVA" RESIDENTIAL
ULPAN
The new course will begin on May 2, 1954, at the "Akiva" Residential Ulpan at Netanya organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Jewish Agency. The Ulpan, managed in the principles of a boarding school, is housed in a new building, and will last for 5 months and comprise trips and lectures.
Registration at the Jewish Agency offices, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

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NEXT WEEK will be held the first drawing
Series 1954/3 of Mif'al Ha'Payis